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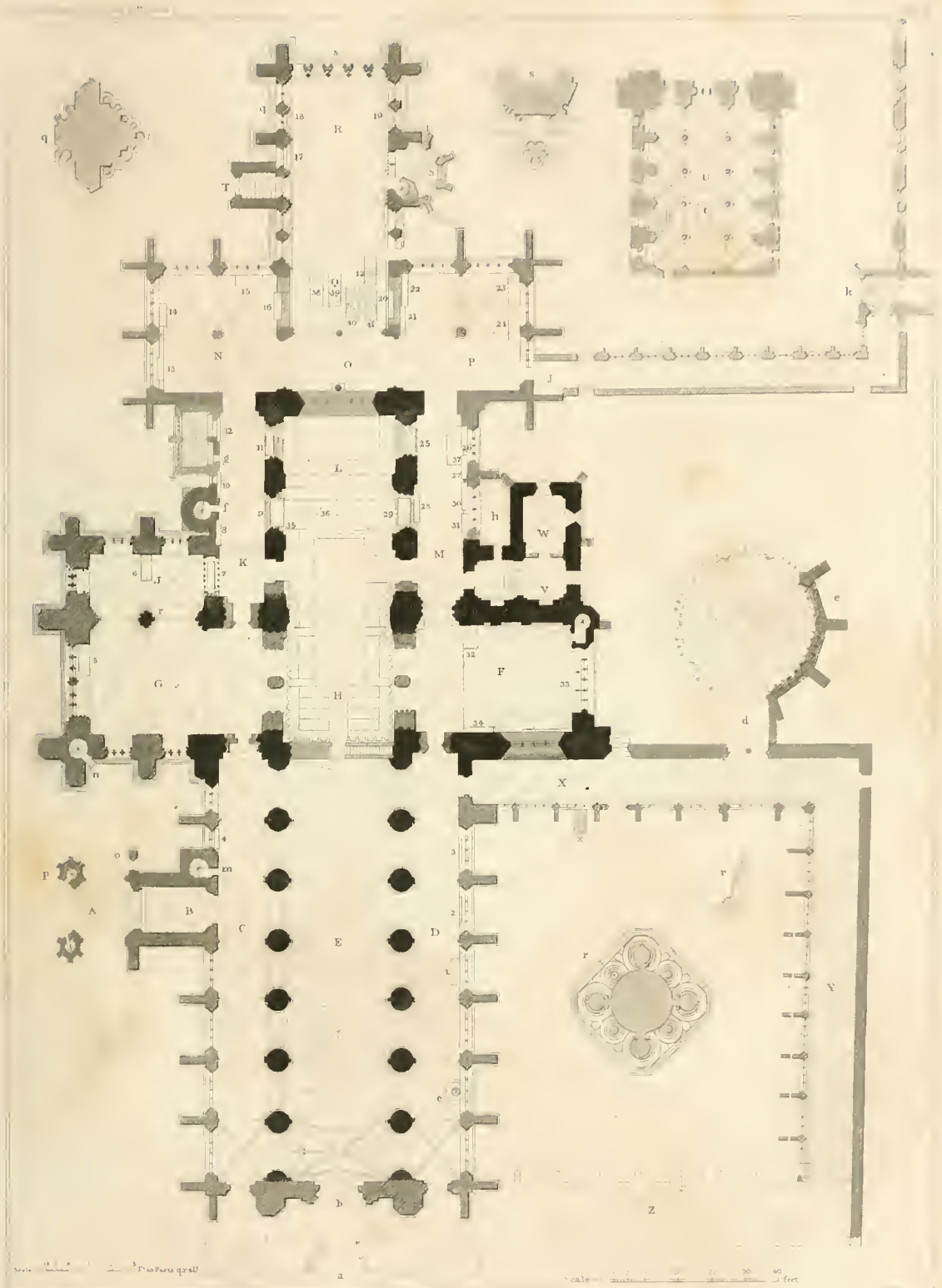
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THE CATHEDRAL OF WESTMINSTER, LONDON, 1851

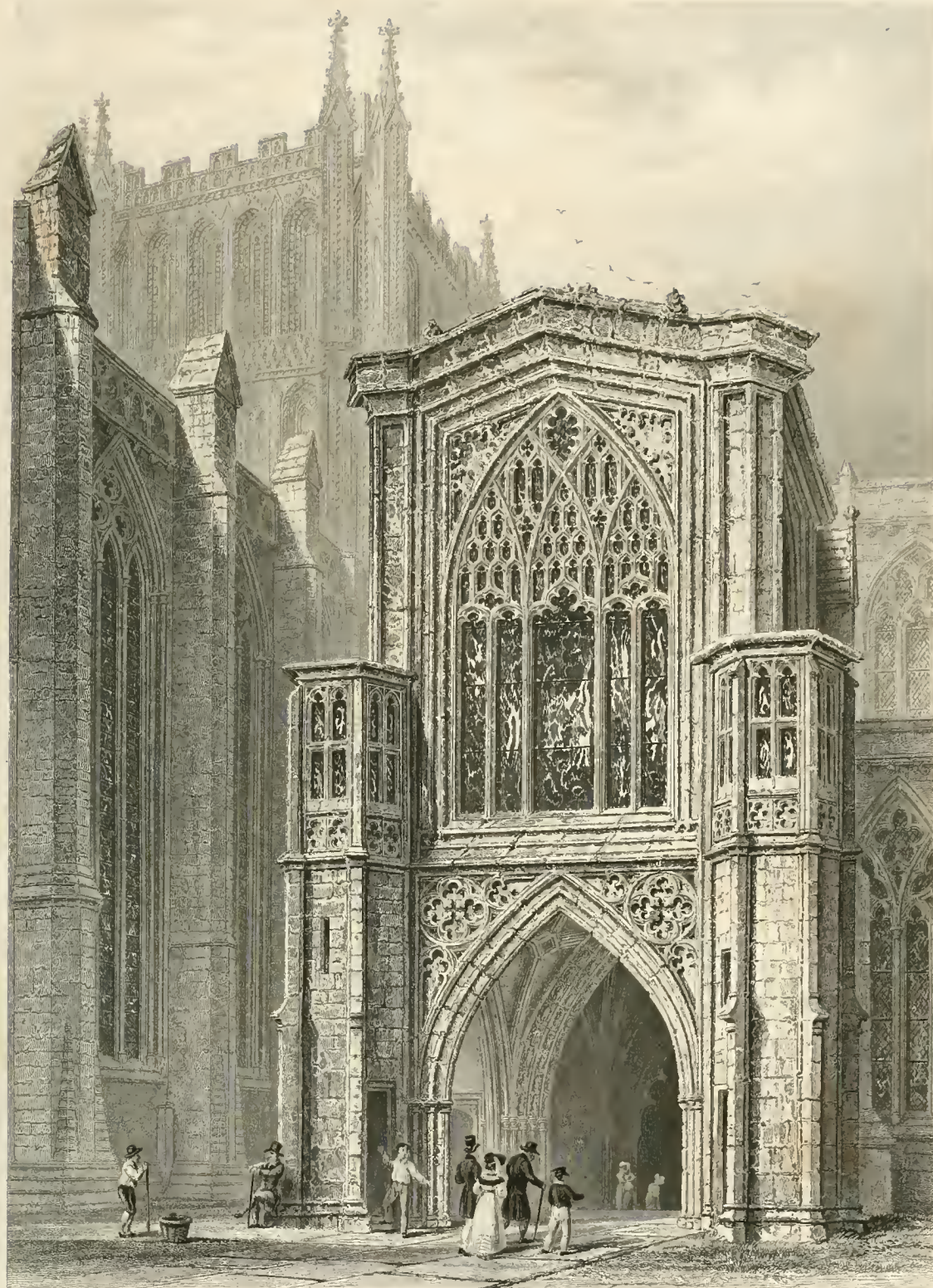
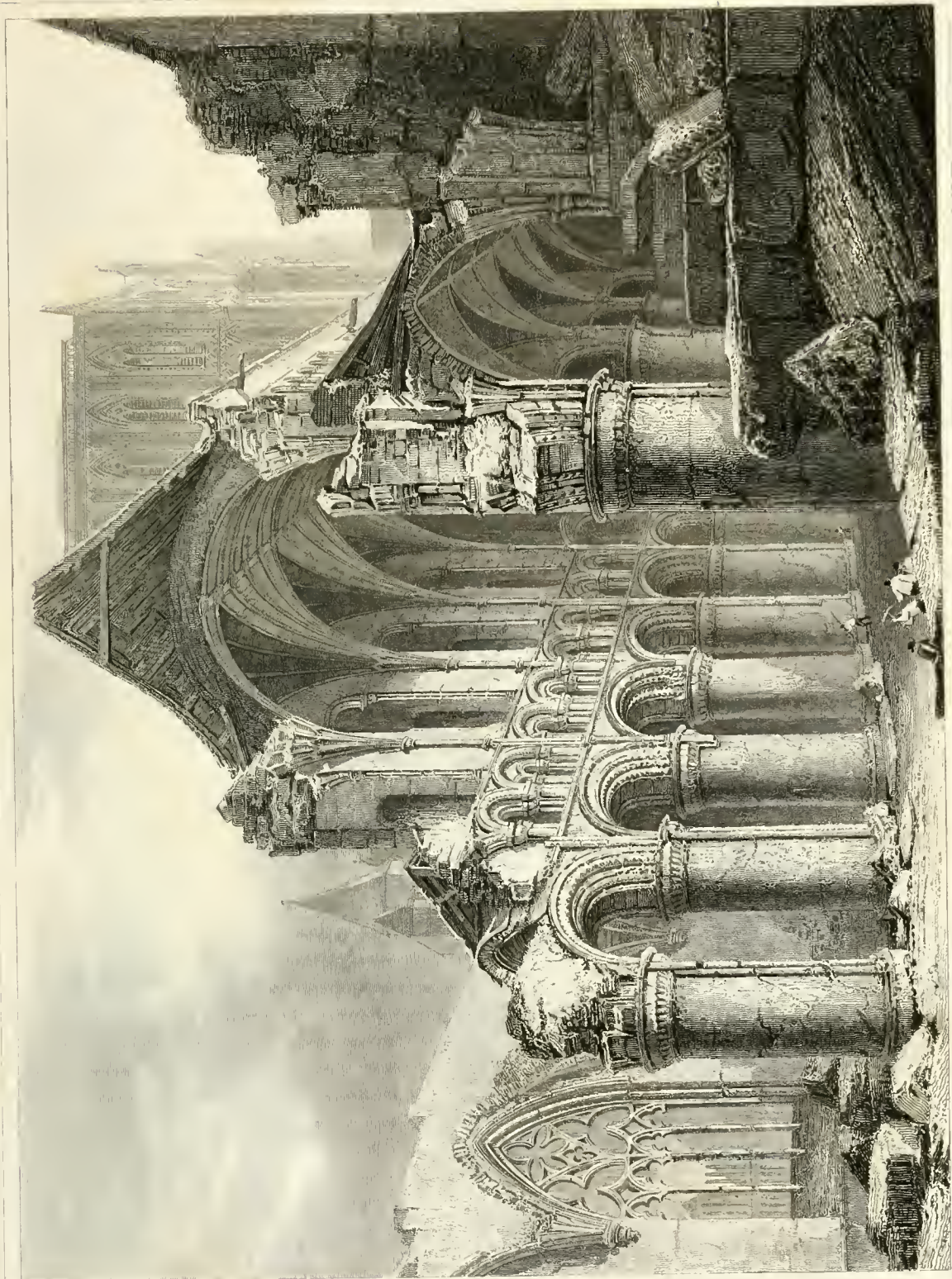


Fig. 1.

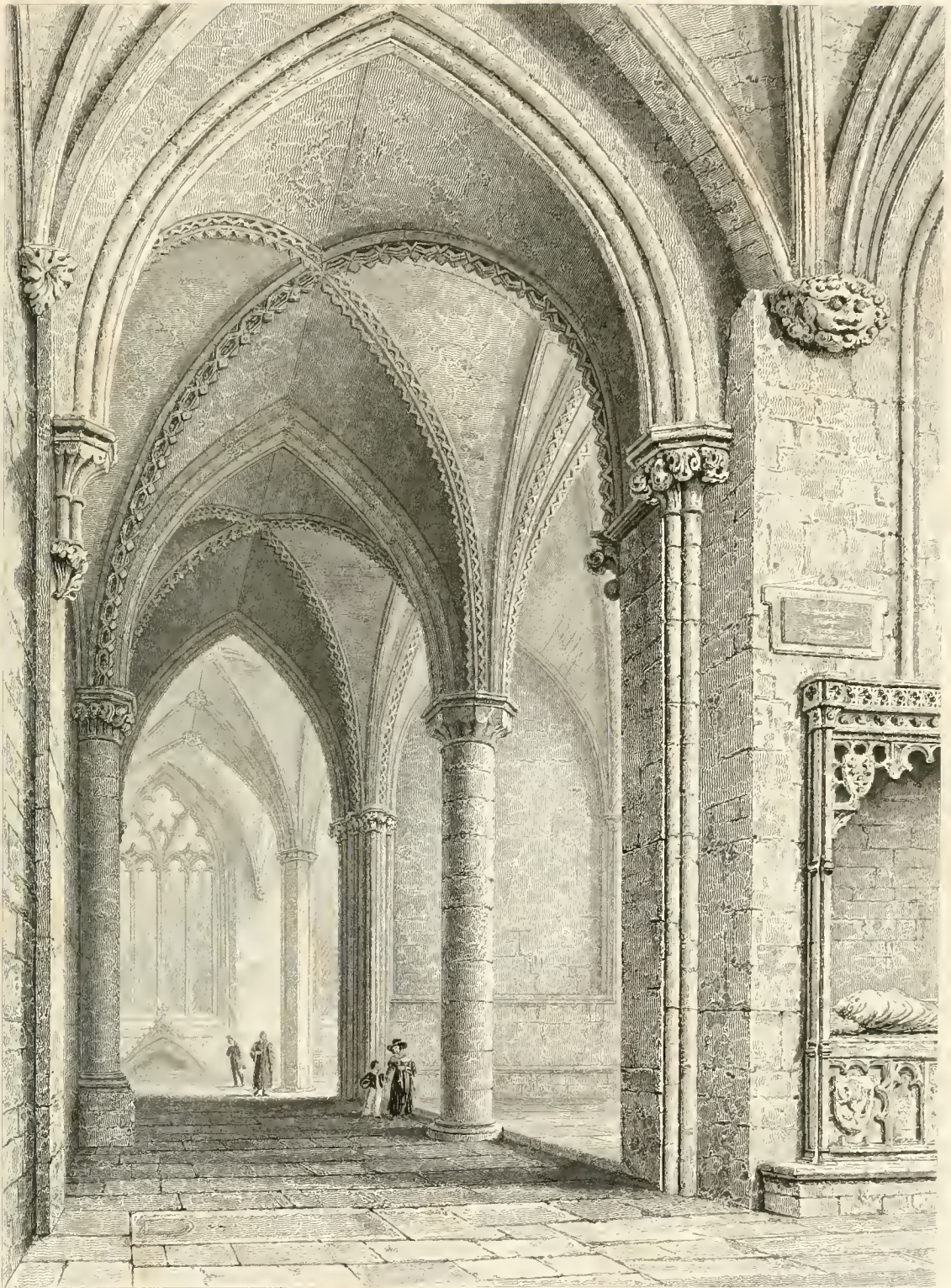
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THE CATHEDRAL OF BATH, AS IT APPEARED IN THE YEAR 1800.

Engraved by J. G. Smith, from a drawing by W. G. Smith.



THE INTERIOR OF THE GREAT CHURCH OF ST. MARK, VENICE.



W.H. Bartlett del.

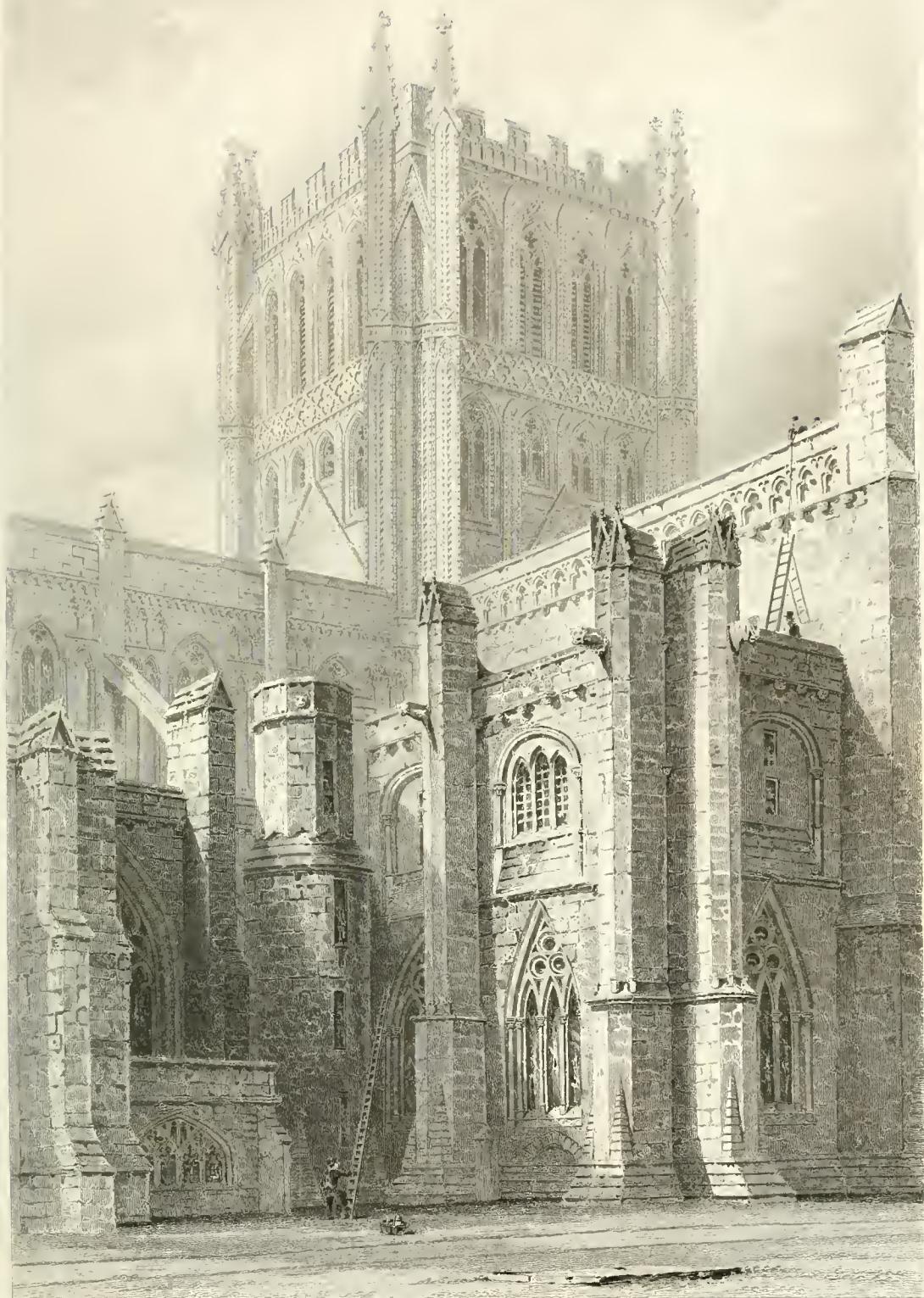
1851

THE CATHEDRAL OF BURGUNDY
VIEW FROM THE ALTAR, LOOKING EAST

BY BENJAMIN HADFIELD Esq. of Burgundy, Architectural Engraver and Designer.

1851

Printed by J. H. Johnson & Co. Stationers, 10, Abchurch Lane, London.



drawn by W.D. Baggett.

Engraved by R. ...

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FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRESERVING THE MONUMENTS OF THE CATHEDRAL.



W. H. Bartlett del.

REPRODUCED BY CATHEDRAL RESEARCH

To the RIGHT REVEREND CANON DEAN, TRANT DEAN

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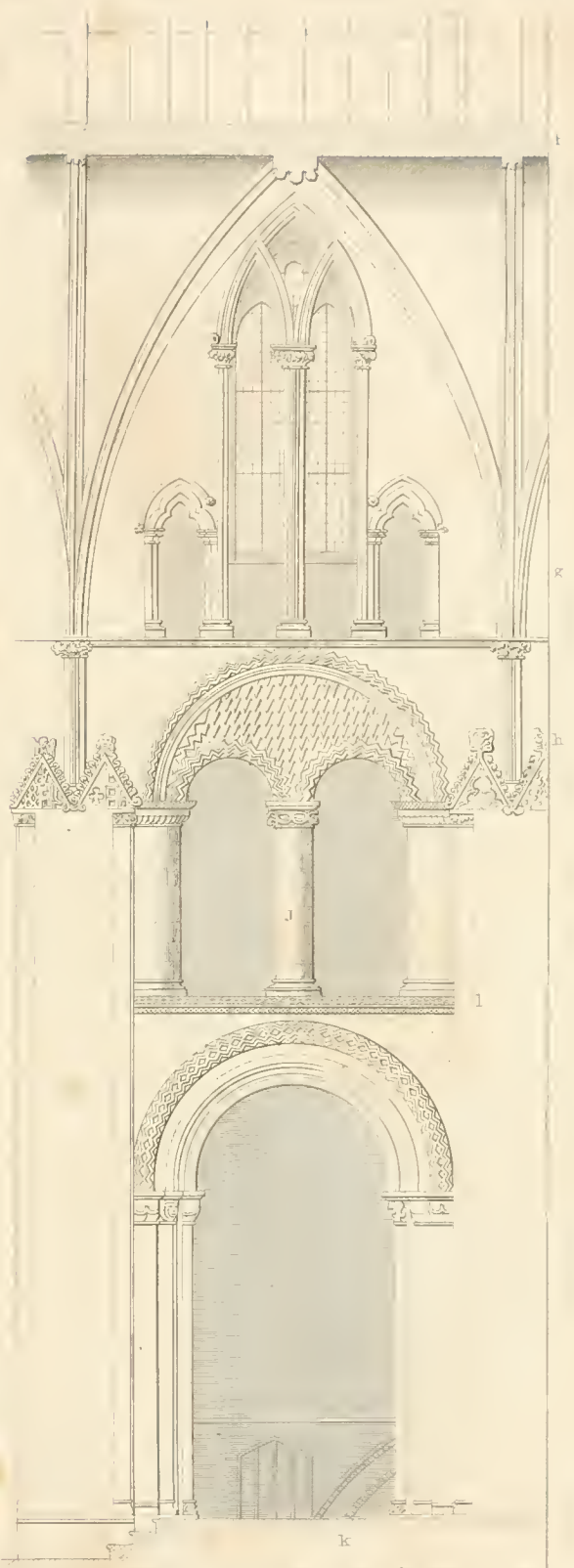
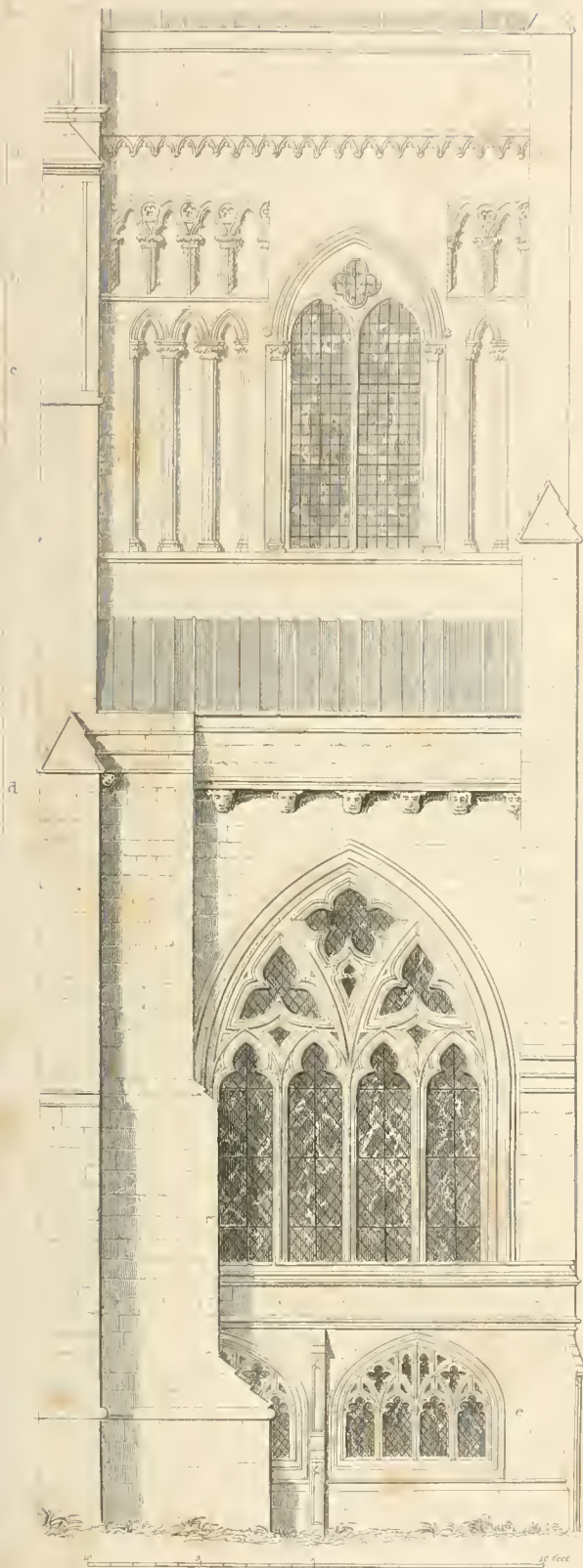
INTERIOR OF THE LADY CHAPEL

SECTION EAST END, LADY CHAPEL & CHOIR LOOKING WEST

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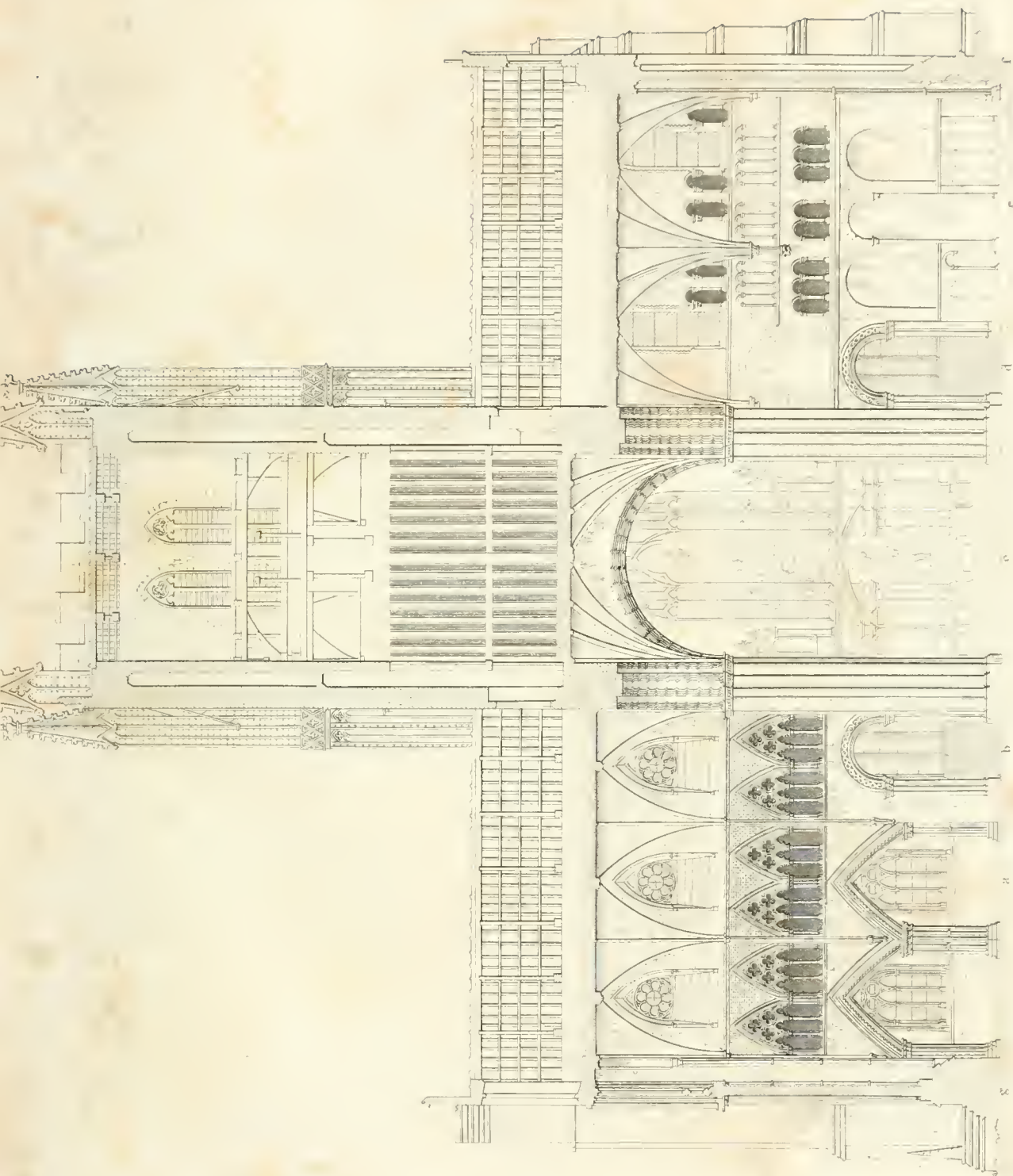
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Le Roux sc.

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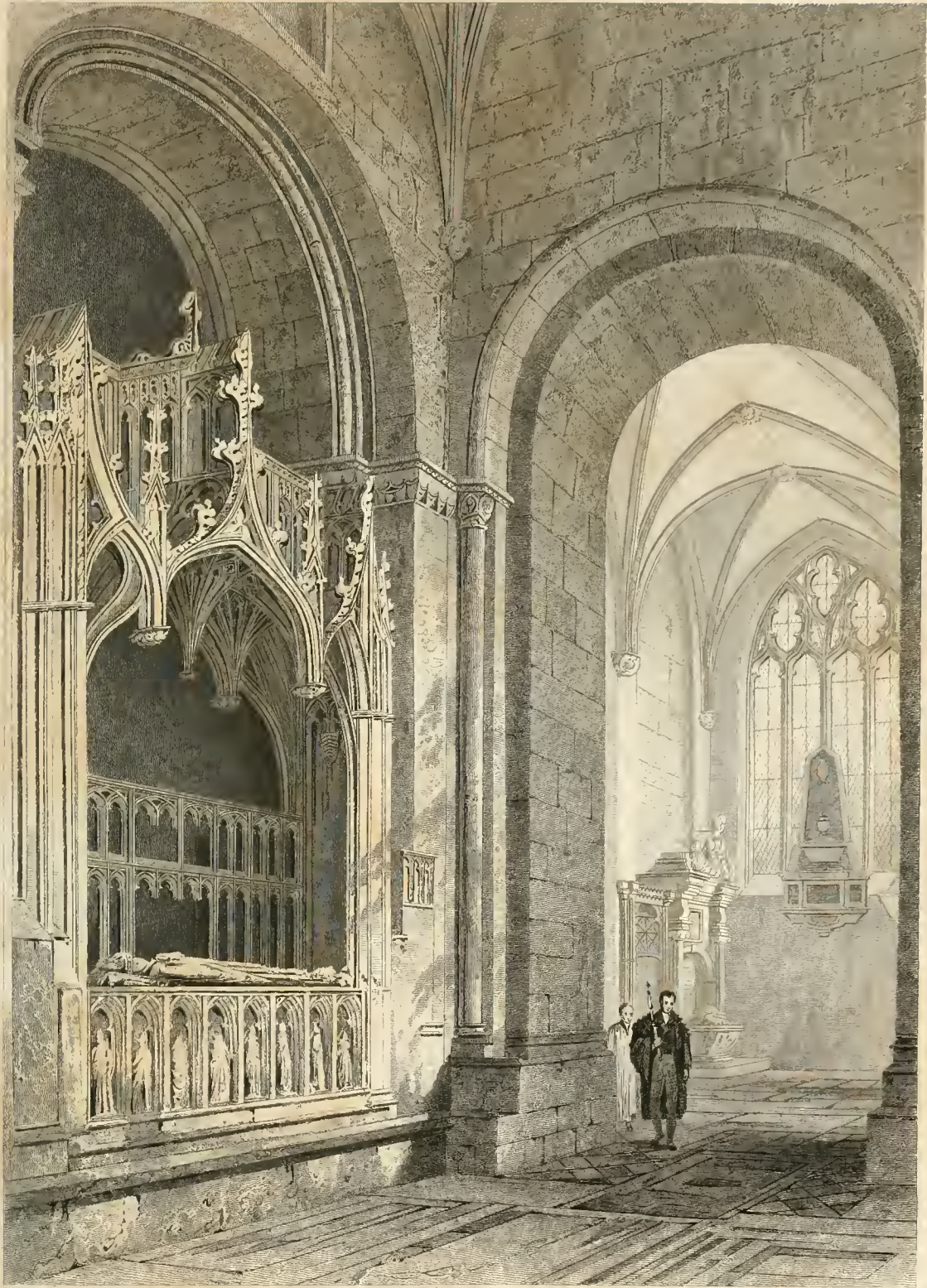
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PLATE VII. THE INTERIOR OF ST. WULFSTAN'S CHURCH, HEREFORD.
VIEW IN THE N. TR. N. E. PT.

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THE AUTHOR

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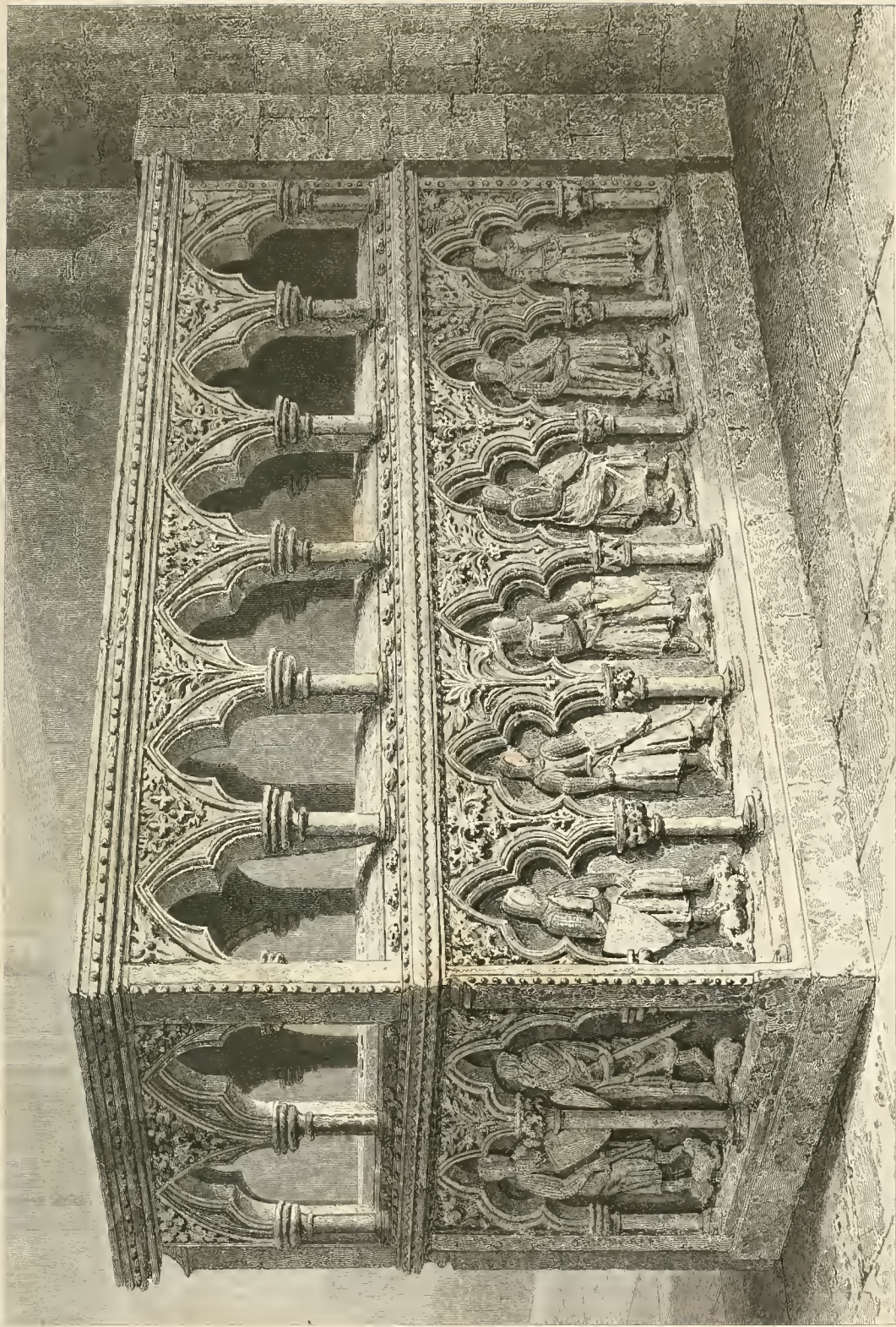
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BRECKNOCK CATHEDRAL.
SOUTH AISLE, MONUMENT OF BISHOP MAYO, &c.

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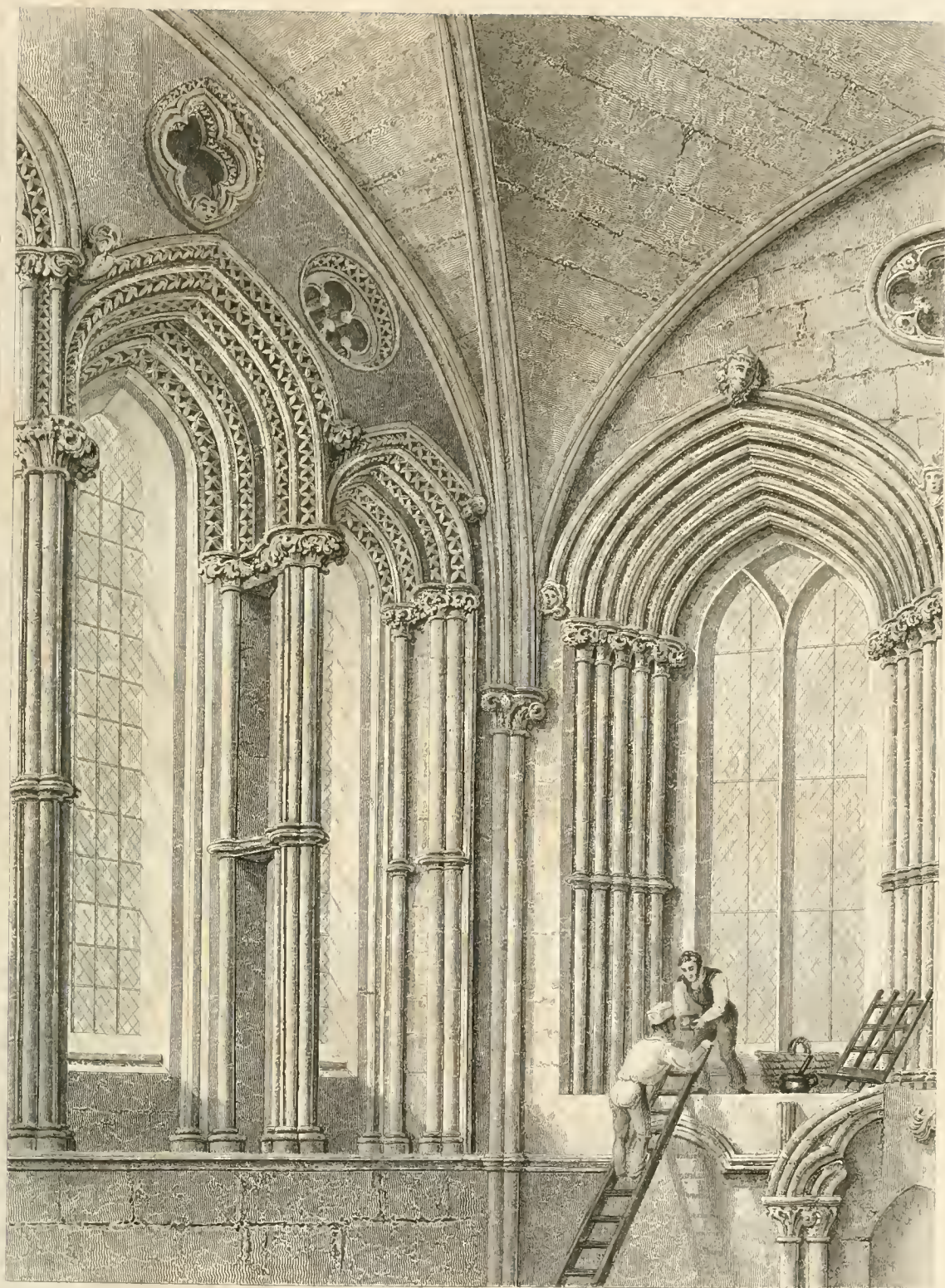
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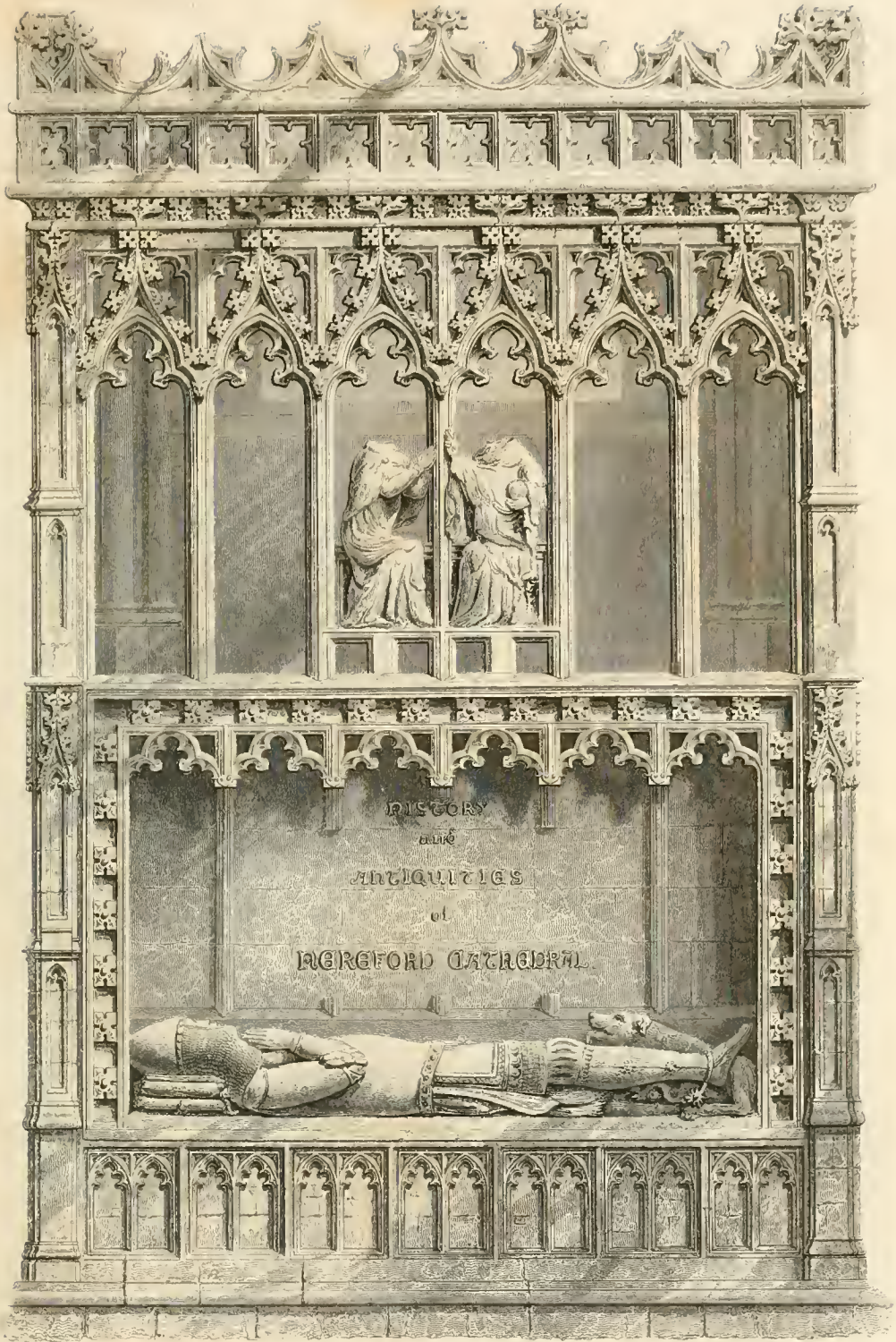
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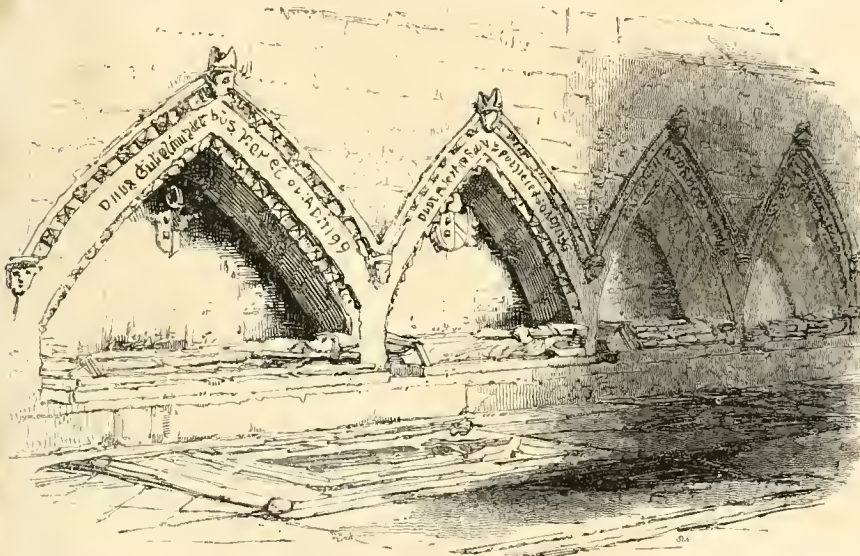
THE
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OF
THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH
OF
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ILLUSTRATED BY
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WITH
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1831.

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TO

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AND TO

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ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURE OF THE CATHEDRAL OVER WHICH THEY PRESIDE,

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Feb. 1831.

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

IF literature, like the commerce, trade, and manufactures of the country, has suffered in the general depression of the times, it cannot excite the surprise of the sound politician; for he is aware that every thing dependent on national wealth must ebb and flow with the corresponding fluctuations of the country. It is, however, an admitted fact, that the higher classes of literary works were more encouraged, and better appreciated, when the nation was involved in a merciless conflict with France than they have been since. It cannot be denied, also, that during the last twenty years literature, with public taste, and public opinion, have undergone a palpable change. The reading time, and reading thoughts of men, are now almost wholly occupied in diurnal politics, cheap and attractive publications, and popular novels and pamphlets. These emerge almost daily and hourly from the rapidly multiplying steam presses of the time, and combined with engravings on steel, which produce almost an indefinite number of impressions of prints, and with the improved execution of lithography, have cooperated to produce not merely a reform, but a real revolution in literature. Although in this great change the “*CATHEDRAL ANTIQUITIES*” has not been surpassed by any cheaper rival work, nor by any thing competing with it in all the different departments of its execution, yet, as its sale does not repay the expenses appropriated to its execution, it is not reasonable to expect that either author or publishers will prosecute such a publication at a loss: nor can they reconcile themselves to the mortifying situation of continuing the work at inferior prices and reduced quality.

In prosecuting the “*CATHEDRAL ANTIQUITIES*,” the Author has devoted nearly twenty years of an active, anxious life, zealously

devoted to the subject; and had public encouragement kept up rather than damped his energies, he would ere now have completed the illustration and historical display of all the English Cathedrals.

On commencing the History of Hereford Cathedral, the Author applied to the late Dean for permission to make drawings, and personally to examine the Church under his care and custody; soliciting at the same time liberty to inspect any archives that would be likely to elucidate the history, and thus gratify public curiosity. He further intimated, that he hoped to be indulged with some encouragement from the members of the Cathedral, as he had hitherto struggled with inconveniences and losses in prosecuting his arduous and expensive publication. Alarmed at this intimation, and probably never having heard of the "CATHEDRAL ANTIQUITIES," or its author, the timid Dean advised the antiquary not to trouble himself about Hereford Cathedral, as a publication on it might be likely to involve him in further losses. Thus repressed, and certainly not a little mortified, the Author determined to leave that city, and seek a more courteous and kindly reception from the temporary guardians of another Cathedral. Some gentlemen of the city and county, attached to antiquarian pursuits, and proud of their provincial Minster, not only urged the Author to prosecute his proposed work, but persuaded their respective friends to patronize it. He has complied with their wishes; and he also hopes that he has been fortunate enough to gratify their expectations, and justify their favourable opinions. For the local patronage he has received he feels obliged and is grateful; and cheerfully acknowledges that the History of Hereford Cathedral has experienced more support from that district than any previous volume from local patronage. A record of the names of persons who have thus encouraged the Author, and been the means of bringing forward the present volume, will be preserved in its pages.

That the Author has taken some pains to investigate and

elucidate the history of the Cathedral, will appear to those who will examine the references in the following sheets; and that he has endeavoured to illustrate and exemplify the architectural styles and peculiarities of the Church, will be evident to all persons who can appreciate the engravings of the volume. Having been engaged in topographical and antiquarian literature for more than thirty years, and read and analysed the published works of every English writer on the Cathedrals, and, indeed, on all other antiquities, the Author now ventures to express his opinions on some occasions perhaps rather more decidedly and plainly than is customary with churchmen who seek preferment, or with many other persons who are more inclined to adopt the prejudices and dogmas of sects and parties than think for themselves, and dare express their thoughts in unreserved phraseology. These are not equivocating, temporizing times: and an author is not deserving that honourable appellation who will truckle to vice, folly, and imbecility, although it may be decorated with a crown, mitre, or a coronet.

In taking leave of the present volume, and of the city of Hereford and its connexions, the author most cheerfully tenders his best acknowledgments and thanks to the following gentlemen, for literary communications and personal civilities:—The Rev. HENRY LEE WARNER:—The Rev. H. H. MORGAN:—The Rev. T. GARBETT:—The Rev. A. J. WALKER:—THOS. BIRD, Esq. F.S.A.:—RICHARD JONES POWELL, Esq.:—Dr. MEYRICK:—ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq.—The Rev. W. J. REES:—WILLIAM HOOPER, Esq.;—and Messrs. BUCKMAN, R. B. WATKINS, and VALE.

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THE
History and Antiquities
OF
HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.

Chap. I.

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SEE, AND FOUNDATION OF THE CATHEDRAL OF HEREFORD ; WITH NOTICES OF PUBLIC EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT, AND BRIEF ACCOUNTS OF THE MOST EMINENT PRELATES WHO HAVE SUCCESSIVELY PRESIDED OVER THE DIOCESS.

IN all antiquarian and historical narratives it is very desirable to trace every fact, or presumed fact, to its source—to ascertain the true origin and commencement of a see, a state, or an invention which by time and progressive improvement has grown to importance and greatness ; but, unfortunately, our curiosity is seldom satisfied on these points. Antiquaries, perhaps, more than any other class of writers, are destined to explore the dark and obscure labyrinths of legendary story,—the credulous relations of one annalist, and the misstatements of another till they mistrust the accuracy and fidelity of every one. An endeavour to verify the date of the first establishment of christianity in this part of Britain, and to fix the foundation of the See and enthronement of the first prelate, shew how extremely difficult it is to arrive at facts, and to obtain satisfactory evidence. It is not sufficient that a cloistered chronicler of the tenth century states on his parchment roll, or in an abbey register, that a certain event occurred at a given time in a

previous century; for he may have been misinformed, or he may have credulously and unhesitatingly have repeated what had been related by a former scribe. The monkish annalists of the olden times rarely, if ever, exercised a fastidious spirit of inquiry, or manifested much discrimination in their writings. William of Malmesbury may be regarded as the best of the class. From such sources, however, it is almost impracticable to obtain a firm unequivocal foundation for the history of any antient religious establishment. Wanting this, we must supply its place with the best materials which can be gleaned from old writers, or from the learned inferences of modern authors. All these will be carefully and scrupulously employed on the present occasion; and whilst it will be both a duty and pleasure to me to exercise the most diligent exertion to obtain, and the best judgment to display authorities, the reader will doubtlessly admit only such evidence as satisfies his own mind.

As the city of Hereford has nothing indicative of Roman occupancy, either in name or remains, we must refer its origin, or at least its historical distinction, to an Anglo-Saxon era. Seated in that part of England which constituted the Mercian kingdom, we find the annals of the town and See intimately blended with those of the government, the wars, and the institutions of the state. In the "History of Lichfield Cathedral" I have already had occasion to notice the establishment of christianity in the Mercian province early in the seventh century: Archbishop Usher, however, states that there was a See at Hereford as early as 544, when an archbishop resided at St. David's. In 601 a Bishop of Hereford is said to have been one of seven English prelates who attended an ecclesiastical synod at Canterbury under Augustin, when Pope Gregory's answers to that archbishop's questions were discussed. According to some authors the Mercian bishopric was divided into five, in the year 673, by Archbishop Theodore's canons. Johnson, in his "Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws," admits that the history of the church, at that period, "is very dark." King Ethelred having devastated part of Kent, drove Bishop PUTA from his seat at Rochester, who, after wandering about for some time instructing the clergy in music, was appointed by Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, to a new See at

Hereford. Ralph Higden intimates that he paid more attention to music than to his new office : and we seek in vain to find any memorable act or event connected with his life or prelacy. We find the names of *Tirtell*, *Tortere*, and *Walstod* in sequence to that of Putta, and learn that the last commenced a magnificent "cross of gold and silver," which CUTHBERT, the next prelate, finished, and caused to have inscribed upon it some verses commemorative of his predecessors. "The character of Cuthbert," observes Mr. Duncombe, "as far as can now be collected, appears to have been that of a man of probity and worth. He reformed many errors in the conduct of the clergy, as well as in that of the laity ; and, by his injunctions, the Lord's prayer and the Apostles' creed were read to the people in the English language. He also obtained from the Pope a dispensation for allowing burials within towns and cities, a practice not allowed before his time, which was much abused afterwards, and which might well have been omitted always¹." In 741, he was translated to the See of Canterbury, which he held until his death².

PODDA, his successor, was present at an ecclesiastical council held at Clovesho, in 747 ; "WULWARDUS Herefordensis Ep. orientaliū Anglorum" is enumerated as one of those bishops who became suffragan to the Archbishop of Litchfield, when that See had been made metropolitan in the place of Canterbury³. Hereford, as well as the whole Mercian kingdom, was destined to experience considerable changes about this time. In 793, Ethelbert, King of the East Angles, visited the court of Offa, the Mercian King, to claim the hand of his daughter Ælfrida in marriage. The Queen of Offa, however, opposed the match, and insinuated that the marriage was only sought as a pretext to occupy the Mercian throne. Indignant at this, Offa employed an assassin to murder his guest, by cutting off his head, which being effected, the body was privately buried on the bank of the river "Lugg," near Hereford. According to the Monkish Annalist, "on the night

¹ History, &c. of the County of Hereford, vol. i. p. 449.

² See History, &c. of Canterbury Cathedral, pp. 13 and 27.

³ Matthew of Westminster, edit. 1601, p. 143. This measure was effected by the influence of Offa, King of Mercia, in resentment for some injury, real or pretended, which he had sustained from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

of his burial a column of light, brighter than the sun, arose towards heaven ;” and three nights afterwards the figure (or ghost) of King Ethelbert appeared to Brithfrid, a nobleman, and commanded him to convey the body to a place called ‘ *Stratus Wæge*,’ and to inter it near the monastery there. Guided by another column of light Brithfrid, having placed the body and the head on a carriage, proceeded on his journey. The head fell from the vehicle, but having been discovered by a “ blind man,” to whom it miraculously communicated sight, was restored by him to the careless driver. Arrived at his place of destination, which, according to the Chronicler, was then called in English “ *Fernelega*,” in Latin “ *Saltus Silicis*,” and which has since been termed *Hereford*, he there interred the body.

Asser, the biographer of King Alfred, relates that the miracles worked at the tomb of the martyred monarch were so numerous and incredible that Offa was induced to send two bishops to Hereford to ascertain the truth of them. These messengers having had an opportunity of witnessing the saint’s interposition in favour of a Welsh nobleman who had been afflicted with the palsy, reported the same to their royal master, who, as an expiation for his crime of incredulity, conferred on the Saint a tenth of all his possessions, “ many of which,” adds the Chronicler, “ the church of Hereford now holds⁴.” This frivolous, but sinister romance, is related here merely as illustrative of the superstition of the times.

After the death of Offa, and of his son Egfrid, Milfred, who was viceroy, according to the same authority, expended a large sum of money in building “ an admirable *stone church*” (ecclesiam egregiam, lapidea structura) at Hereford, which he consecrated and dedicated to the murdered monarch, and endowed with lands and enriched with ornaments.

When Milfred re-founded the Church of Hereford, he is reported to have appointed a Bishop, but the name of that person is not given. *Acæa* was present at the council of Beaconsfield in 800⁵; *Cedda*, by the words “ ego Cedda Herefordensis aspiravi,” subscribed as witness to a charter granted

⁴ Chronicon Johannis Brompton, in Decem script. ap Twisden, ed. 1652, col. 750.

⁵ Wilkin’s Concilia Magnæ Britanniae, vol. i. p. 162.

by Whitlaf, King of Mercia, to the abbey of Croyland in 833⁶; he died in 857, and was succeeded by Albert. Of the intervening bishops until the commencement of the eleventh century nothing is known but their names, and even those are disputed. William of Malmesbury, who with trifling variations has been followed by Leland and all subsequent writers, thus enumerates them:—“ Esna, Celmund, Utel, Wlfeard, Benna, Edulf, Cutnlf, Mucel, Deorlaf, Cumemund, Edgar, Tidhelm, Wlfhelm, Alfricus, Athulfus, and

ETHELSTAN⁷. During the long and obstinate contests which preceded the establishment of the Danish dominion in England, the Church of St. Ethelbert, in common with the other religious establishments of the country, doubtless suffered from the ravages of war: the episcopal lands were desolated, the ecclesiastics dispersed, and the conventual buildings, with the Church, became ruinous. Ethelstan, immediately after his appointment to the bishopric, is reported to have repaired, or, according to some authorities, re-built the Cathedral of Hereford. His exertions were, however, of no avail, for during the continuance of hostilities between King Edward the Confessor, and Algar, the son of Leofric, Duke of Mercia, who had been unjustly deprived of his estates and banished the realm—the canons were slain or taken prisoners, the sanctified relics of the martyred Ethelbert were destroyed, and the Church was materially injured by fire.

The writer of the Saxon Chronicle, under the year 1055, speaking of the ravages and enormities perpetrated by Earl Algar, and his ally, Griffin, King of Wales, says:—“ They went to the town (of Hereford) and burnt it utterly, and the large minster also, which the worthy Bishop Athelstan had caused to be built, that they plundered and bereft of relic and of reef, and of all things whatever, and the people they slew and led some away⁸.” The Chronicle of Mailros, under the same year, more explicitly states, that the Danes “ burnt the city of Hereford, and the Monastery of St. Albert, the

⁶ Hist. Ingulphi, in Gale's *Quindecim Scriptores*, ed. 1691, vol. i. p. 2.

⁷ William of Malmesbury, *De Gestis Pontificum Anglorum in Script. post Bedam*, ed. 1601, p. 285.

⁸ Saxon Chronicle, Ingram's ed. p. 245.

King and Martyr, and slew the canons and about four hundred others⁹." Simon of Durham and Roger Hovedon both concur in stating that "Earl Algar and his partisans entered Hereford, and having slain seven canons who were defending the entrance of the principal basilica (*principalis basilicæ*), and burnt the monastery which the good Bishop Athelstan had built, with all the ornaments and the relics of St. Ethelbert and other saints, they killed and took captive the townsmen, and reduced the city to ashes¹⁰."

Athelstan did not long survive the calamities which had befallen the establishment over which he presided, but died February 10, 1055, and was interred at Hereford "in the Church which he had *built from the foundations (in ecclesia quam ipse construxerat a fundamentis*"¹¹.) He had for thirteen years previously been afflicted with blindness, and the duties of his office had been fulfilled by the Bishop of St. David's. To Athelstan succeeded

LEOFGAR, "Earl Harold's mass-priest," who had held the See only three months, when, to check an hostile incursion of the Welsh, he exchanged the mitre and the crozier for the helmet and the sword, and led his retainers to the battle-field. The carnal weapons appear, indeed, to have been more familiar to him than the spiritual ones, for, according to the Saxon Chronicler, "he wore his knapsack in his priesthood, and when he was made a bishop, relinquished his chrism and his rood, and took to his sword and spear¹²." The expedition was, however, unsuccessful, and Leofgar, with many of his followers, were slain. He has been characterised by Matthew of Westminster, as "a servant of God, a man perfect in religion, a lover of churches, a reliever of the poor, a defender of widows and orphans, and the possessor of chastity."

⁹ Quindecim Scriptores, ap. Gale, ed. 1691, vol. i. p. 153.

¹⁰ Simon Dunelm in Decem Script. ed. 1652, col. 183, and Roger Hovedon in Script. post Bedam, ed. 1601, p. 443.

¹¹ Roger Hovedon, in Script. post Bed. p. 444. From this passage it may be inferred that the Church of St. Ethelbert had not been wholly destroyed by Earl Algar: but that the wood work and combustible parts only were supposed to have been burnt.

¹² Saxon Chronicle, Ingram's ed. p. 246.

After Leofgar's death, the vacant See was granted in trust to ALDRED, Bishop of Worcester, on whose promotion to the archbishopric of York, in 1060, it was conferred by King Edward the Confessor on

WALTER, a native of Lorraine, and chaplain to Queen Egitha¹³. Being a foreigner, he was favoured by the new Norman monarch, who allowed him to retain his ecclesiastical honours and emoluments, when many other prelates and abbots who had opposed the Normans were dispossessed of their respective appointments, and their places supplied by either dependants or countrymen of the Conqueror. One of his enemies invented a ridiculous and humiliating story against the bishop, which was readily believed and circulated by those clergy who had been superseded by foreigners. This tale having reached the court, excited the severe reprehension of the monarch, who issued an injunction of punishment against any person who should be convicted of slandering the calumniated bishop¹⁴.

ROBERT LOZING, ROBERTUS LOTHARINGUS, or ROBERT OF LORRAINE, next succeeded, and was consecrated in 1079. As a poet, a mathematician, and an architect he was superior to most of the churchmen of the age in which he lived: but was so superstitious, that when requested by Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, to attend at the dedication of the church in that city, he consulted the stars, and fancying them unpropitious, declined the journey. Intimate with Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester, it is related in the silly Monkish Annals, that during the last illness of that prelate, Lozing being at court, a vision of his friend appeared to him in a dream, and said, "If you wish to see me before I die, hasten to Worcester." Obtaining leave from the king, he travelled night and day till he reached Cricklade, where, overcome by fatigue, he retired to rest. The vision again appeared, and said, "Thou hast done what fervent love could dictate, but art too late. I am now dead, and thou wilt not long survive me: but lest thou should'st consider this as a fantastic dream, know, that after my body has been committed to the earth, a gift shall be given thee, which thou shalt recognise as having belonged to

¹³ Hist. Ingulphi in Quindecim Script. ap. Gale, ed. 1691, vol. i. p. 67.

¹⁴ William of Malmesbury, in Script. post Bedam, ed. 1601, p. 286.

me." On the following morning Bishop Lozing proceeded to Worcester, and having performed the obsequies of his deceased friend, was preparing to return home, when the prior said to him, "Receive as a testimony of our departed lord's love this lamb skin cap which he long wore." These words caused "his blood to run cold," for he remembered the prediction that he had not long to live: and the same annalist relates that Wulstan died in January, 1094, and Robert did not survive the following June. Bishop Lozing is celebrated as having commenced the re-building of the Church of Hereford, which had remained in ruins since the time of Earl Algar. He is said to have adopted as a model the church of Aken, now called Aix-la-Chapelle, in Germany¹⁵, which is supposed to have been erected by Charlemagne.

GERARD, the nephew of Walkelin, Bishop of Winchester, and chancellor both to William the Conqueror and William Rufus, succeeded to the Bishopric of Hereford; but being promoted in the following year to the archiepiscopal see of York¹⁶, King Henry I. appointed *Roger Lardarius*, who, as his name implies, was a servant of the royal household. This person died at London, before he had received the rites of consecration, which, according to William of Malmesbury, he was so anxious to enjoy, that on his death-bed he sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury to attend him for that purpose¹⁷. After Roger's decease, the King, in defiance of the ecclesiastical canons, which forbade churchmen to receive investiture from lay hands, preferred to the bishopric, in 1102,

RAYNELM, or RAYNALD, the Queen's chancellor¹⁸. The Pope, however, refused to confirm the appointment, and Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, having in the following year explained to the King, in a general council held in St. Paul's Church, London, the relative privileges of the clergy and the laity, Reynald, notwithstanding the opposition made by his royal master, surrendered his bishopric¹⁹. Henry, exasperated at his ready compliance

¹⁵ William of Malmesbury in *Scriptores post Bedam*, ed. 1601, p. 286.

¹⁶ Eadmeri *Hist. sui Sæculi*, ed. 1622, p. 35. 62.

¹⁷ William of Malmesbury, *ut supra*.

¹⁸ Matthew Paris, per Watts ed. 1640, p. 58.

¹⁹ *Ibid*, p. 59.

with the will of the archbishop, banished him from court, and it was not until 1107, when it had been decided that those prelates who had been instituted by the King should retain their sees, that he was confirmed in his office. He performed the duties of his station with great credit, but it is related that he was addicted to intemperance, and dying of the gout in 1115²⁰, he was interred in his Cathedral. In an obituary of the Canons of Hereford, Reynelm is commemorated in these words: "5 Kal. Oct. obitus Renelmi episcopi, fundatoris ecclesiæ Sancti Ethelberti²¹." From this passage it has been inferred that Reynelm completed the *new Church* which had been commenced by his predecessor.

GEOFFRY DE CLIVE, or DE CLYVE, the succeeding Bishop, was distinguished for his temperance and the simplicity of his dress; he was partial to agricultural pursuits, by which he increased the episcopal révenues. He died in February, 1119, having presided over the See only four years. The short lives of the two last prelates gave rise to a proverb, "That no Bishop of Hereford lives long²²."

RICHARD DE CAPELLA, the "clerk of the seal," succeeded to the vacant See, January 6, 1121²³, but held it only six years, when he died at Ledbury, and was interred in his own Church. This prelate contributed much towards building the Wye-Bridge at Hereford. He had a dispute with the contemporary Bishop of Landaff, respecting the boundaries of their respective diocesses, which was referred to Pope Honorius II., and by his holiness transferred to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

ROBERT DE BETUN, a native of Flanders, who had previously been Prior of Lanthony, was consecrated, according to Godwin, at Oxford, in 1131. From an account of his life, written by William de Wyncmb, his successor in the priory, the following particulars are derived. His parents were of superior rank, and he received his early education from Gunfrid his brother,

²⁰ Will. Malmesb. in Script. post. Bedam, ed. 1601, p. 287, Matth. of Westminster, and Ralph de Diceot.

²¹ Hist. and Antiq. of the Cathedral Church of Hereford, 8vo. Lond. 1713, App. p. 27.

²² Will. Malmesb. in Script. post. Bed. p. 289.

²³ Annales Winton. in Wharton's Anglia Sacra, vol. i. p. 298.

a teacher of celebrity. When very young he was distinguished for great attention to his studies: and delighted so much in prayer, fasting, and other religious exercises that he obtained the appellation of "our father." Determined to lead a monastic life, he became a canon in the Priory of Lanthony, and obtained celebrity for his theological acquirements, and for his strict adherence to the rules of his order. On the death of Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Hereford, he was appointed to superintend the building of a religious house at Weobley, where that nobleman was buried. According to his biographer, he exerted himself so much, by working as a common labourer, that his health was injured, and he was recalled to the Priory he had previously left, where he was soon afterwards made superior. In this new situation he soon became pre-eminent for all the cardinal virtues. By his endeavours, the number of canons was increased, religious duties were more strictly attended to, the good rewarded, the evil exhorted and reproved, insomuch that his fame spread over the whole kingdom. The See of Hereford being vacant, Betun was recommended to the King by the Earl of Gloucester, as a fit person to enjoy the episcopal dignity, and the bishopric was consequently offered to him, which, after much hesitation, he accepted²⁴.

Of his activity in the prompt discharge of the duties of office, his perhaps too partial biographer gives an animated and elaborate account, which he concludes with some general observations on his character and disposition; whence it is inferred that he possessed almost every virtue belonging to man. As an instance of his humanity and disregard of personal safety, it is said that when journeying with one of his canons, the latter, more intent upon psalm singing than the management of his horse, fell over a bridge into the river beneath. The bishop, perceiving the accident, unhesitatingly leaped into the water, and having rescued the canon from his perilous situation, received the applauses of all, whilst the unfortunate priest was derided as an effeminate knight, who could not make a day's journey

²⁴ *Vita Roberti Betun Ep. Heref.* in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, vol. ii. p. 297, et seq. There is a manuscript Life of Betun in the library of the episcopal palace at Lambeth; another was in the library of Holm-Lacy; and Thomas Bird, Esq. of Hereford, has either a copy of it or another memoir.

without refreshing himself with a bath. Another instance of his humanity, no less creditable to him, is related. Travelling in an unfrequented part of the country, he heard a child crying, and soon found its mother, apparently sleeping, by the road side. On examination, however, the woman proved to be dead, when the humane prelate not only conveyed the body on his own horse to a place of interment, but performed the funeral rites, and made ample provision for the support of the orphan.

Notwithstanding the suavity of Bishop Betun's disposition, the inferior officers of his church rebelled against his authority, and he was necessitated to appeal to the court of Rome for protection. He had scarcely obtained the papal sentence in his favour when he was assailed by troubles from another quarter. During the contentions between Stephen and the Empress Maud for the throne, the country was almost devastated by the warlike adherents of the contending parties. The city and diocese of Hereford were involved in the general calamity attendant upon civil war. The episcopal lands were laid waste, and many of the buildings demolished, the clergy were dispersed, the Cathedral was deserted, and the Bishop himself compelled to seek safety in disguise and flight. Peace, however, was once more restored; Betun returned to his See, recalled his scattered flock, cleaned and repaired the Cathedral, and caused divine service to be again celebrated within its walls.

From the following passage in Madox's *History of the Exchequer*, vol. i. p. 306, it may be inferred that in or shortly before the fifth of King Stephen (1139-40), the bishopric of Hereford was vested in the crown:—"Gaufridus Cancellarius r̄. c̄. de iiij^h. & xij^s. & vj^d. de veteri firma Episcopatus de Hereford."—Mag. Rot. in Scac. 5 Steph. r. 14. b. This strongly corroborates the statement of Betun's biographer.

Our prelate was soon afterwards summoned by Pope Eugenius to a general council held at Rheims, in which city he died on the tenth kalends of May, 1148. His remains were brought to England, and interred in the Church of which he had been so distinguished a member.

Of GILBERT FOLIOT, Abbot of Gloucester, who was preferred to the See of Hereford in 1149, and translated to that of London fourteen years after-

wards, a memoir has been given in the author's "History of Gloucester Cathedral"²⁵."

ROBERT DE MELUN, called *Robertus Dunelmensis*, Prior of Lanthony, next succeeded, and was consecrated at Canterbury on the 22d of December, 1163²⁶. He died on the 4th kalends of March, 1167, and was interred in the south aisle of the Cathedral, where an inscription records his name. He is designated by the author of the annals of St. David's, "Episcopus Anglorum sapientissimus"²⁷." In consequence of the disputes between the King and the clergy, which preceded and followed the murder of Archbishop Becket, the See of Hereford remained vacant six years, during which time its possessions were let to farm, and the profits thence arising paid into the exchequer²⁸. When, however, the King had submitted to the papal authority, in 1173,

ROBERT FOLIOT, Archdeacon of Oxford, a personal friend and fellow student of Archbishop Becket, was appointed bishop, and was consecrated on the 6th of October, in the following year²⁹. Foliot was one of the four English bishops who, in 1179, attended the Lateran council for the purpose of making oath that they would not do, or cause to be done, any thing to

²⁵ He was annually commemorated by the Canons of Hereford on the 13th kalend of February, as one "qui multa bona contulit Herefordensi capitulo." Hist. and Antiq. of the Cath. of Hereford, App. p. 6.

²⁶ Chron. Gervas. Dorobern, col. 1385. Gilbert Foliot wrote a Commentary on the Canticles, which was published by Junius, 4to. London, 1638. There are seven letters of his among those of Thomas a Becket, whose principal adversary he was. Bale has given a list of his writings.

²⁷ Wharton's Anglia Sacra, vol. ii. p. 649. Robert de Melun's System of Divinity, in manuscript, is preserved in the library of St. Victor, at Paris, and is often cited by Father Northood, in his notes upon Cardinal Pullus. Vide Dupin's Twelfth Century.

²⁸ Thus in Madox's History of the Exchequer, vol. i. p. 306, note. "Johannes Cumin ĩ. ĩ. de C. & xv^s. de veteri firma Episcopatus de Herefordia: Et idem de nova firma de ccc^l. & xj^s. & ĩij^d." Mag. Rot. 16 Hen. II. Rol. 4. And again, p. 642. "Johannis Cumin debet xxx^s. de scutagio Militum Episcopatus in exercitum Hybernia de his quos Episcopus non recognoscit reddendos; quia Episcopatus tunc erat in manu regis." Mag. Rot. 20 Hen. II. r. 9. b.

²⁹ Math. Paris, by Watts, ed. 1640, p. 1173. See also Roger Hovedon.

the injury of the King or the realm of England³⁰. He dedicated the Abbey Church of Wigmore, which had been founded by Roger Mortimer, and in the words of Leland, “*Diversa jocalia dedit eidem ecclesiæ die dedicationis ejusdem*”³¹. He presided over the See with great credit for thirteen years, and dying in 1186³², was buried in the south aisle of the presbytery of his Cathedral, where a monument to his memory still remains. He was annually commemorated on the 7th ides of May, and is stated in the obituary of Hereford Cathedral to have given to that church “*multa bona in terris et libris, vasis et ornamentis*”³³.

WILLIAM DE VERE, a member of the illustrious house of Clare, succeeded to the vacant See, October 6, 1186. He received, and magnificently entertained at his palace, Baldwin Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Justice of England, and other distinguished persons. According to Godwin, this prelate was noted for the number of buildings he erected. Dying in December, 1199, he was succeeded by

EGIDIUS, or GILES DE BRUSE, or BRAOES, a son of William, Lord Brecknock, who was consecrated on the 24th of September, 1200. Living in the turbulent times of the baronial wars, he was compelled to leave his See, the temporalities of which were seized by the crown. This prelate is considered to have built the great central *tower*; and an effigy in the south aisle, with the model of a church in one hand, is said to commemorate him and the event. On returning to take possession of his See, he died at Gloucester, on the 17th of November, 1215, and was interred in his own Cathedral.

HUGH DE MAPENORE, his successor, and who was then dean of the church, was consecrated at Gloucester, December 6, 1216, but did not preside in it much more than two years, when

HUGH FOLIOT, Archdeacon of Salop, was advanced to the See, in which he was consecrated November 1, 1219. Connected with the town of Ledbury, he founded and endowed an hospital there, and also founded two

³⁰ Holinshed's Chronicle, vol. ii. p. 178.

³¹ Itinerary, vol. viii. fo. 78.

³² Wharton's Anglia Sacra, vol. i. p. 477.

³³ Hist. and Antiq. of Heref. Cath. App. p. 12.

chantries in the chapel of St. Catherine's on the south side of the Cathedral³⁴. According to Hill's MSS., he granted forty days indulgence for seven years to all persons who contributed towards the building of St. Paul's Cathedral, in London. He died July 26, 1234, when

RALPH DE MAYDENSTAN, or MAIDSTONE, his birth-place, was named and consecrated bishop. Besides purchasing for himself and his successors in the See, a house in London, for one hundred and fifty pounds, he conferred on the canons of the Cathedral the church of Sellick, in Herefordshire, and on the See the advowson of the church of St. Mary Monthalt. Forsaking his prelacy in 1239, he became a Franciscan friar at Oxford, and thence moved to and joined the monks of St. Peter's at Gloucester, where he died, and was interred without any memorial.

PETER DE AQUABLANCA, or EGEL BLAUNCHE, was appointed to this See in opposition to a canon of Litchfield, a man of influence and high connexions, who was preferred by the clergy. The monarch, however, either from partiality to foreigners, or from other motives, gave the preference to Aquablanca, a native of Savoy, who is described as being of low origin. He proved himself a turbulent, ambitious, and mercenary man; and hence his acts and character are variously related by different monastic chroniclers. Having free access to the king, it is related that he advised the monarch to give all the church preferments to foreigners, and thus excited the hostility of the English clergy. According to Matthew Paris our prelate assumed the cross in 1250, and under the banner of the King of France went to the Holy Land. In 1258 he returned to England from the court of Rome, with letters from the Pope, which are described as having been forged by the bishop, commanding all religious houses to grant a tenth of their possessions towards carrying on the crusade³⁵. The Chronicle of Dunstaple states that he "maliciously forged letters, as from the Pope, to demand money from the clergy"³⁶. The character of Aquablanca is brought out in consequence of the

³⁴ Leland's Itinerary, vol. viii. p. 37.

³⁵ Gale's Scriptores, vol. i. p. 348.

³⁶ See Hearne's edition, vol. i. p. 359.

King's wishes to promote him to the See of Lichfield, in opposition to the canons of that church. He is then described "as manifestly an improper person, being a foreigner, ignorant of the English language, of bad character, and considered an enemy to the realm³⁷." In 1263 he, with other foreign monks and prelates, was expelled from England; but in the following year he must have returned, as King Henry III. then reprimanded him in a letter, stating "that coming to Hereford to take order for the disposing of the garrisons in the marches of Wales, he found in the church of Hereford neither bishop, dean, vicar, or other officer to discharge the spiritual functions; and that the church and ecclesiastical establishment was in a state of ruin and decay. Wherefore, he commanded the Bishop, all excuses set aside, forthwith to repair to his church; and that if he did not do so, he willed him to know for a certainty, that he would take into his hands all the temporal goods belonging to the barony of the same, which his progenitors gave and bestowed for spiritual exercise therein, with a godly devotion³⁸." It appears that this remonstrance, or royal command, made the Bishop return to his See; for Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester, with his followers, afterwards seized the prelate in his church, and took from him all his wealth, imprisoned him in the castle of "Ordelay," and divided the treasure amongst themselves. Though branded with general reproach, and apparently in hostility with his flock and the clergy, it appears that he bequeathed one hundred and ninety-two bushels of corn to be distributed yearly amongst the members of the church, and two hundred bushels of wheat, to the poor of the diocese. He purchased the manor of "Homme Lacy," or Holmo Lacy, and added it to the revenues of the Church; and was also much engaged in defending the liberties and privileges of the Bishop, and those of the Dean and Chapter against certain encroachments attempted to be made by the citizens. He founded a monastery at Aquabella, or Aqua-Blancha, in Savoy, the place of his birth; and to that monastery his heart was conveyed and enshrined. There is not, however, any mention of this event in the inscrip-

³⁷ Math. Paris, per Watts, p. 881.

³⁸ Wilkins's Concil. Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 761.

tion on his tomb at that town³⁹. He died on the 27th of November, 1268, but his obit was annually celebrated on the 5th kalend of that month. He was succeeded by

JOHN BRETON, or DE BRETON, LL. D., who was a lawyer as well as a priest, and who has been generally noted in the legal annals, as author of "that excellent French manual of our laws, which bears the name of Briton"⁴⁰. It is entitled "De Juribus Anglicanis," and was written by command of the King. According to Fuller, in his "Worthies of England," the "tenor runneth in the King's name, as if it had been penned by himself." Sir Edward Coke describes him as a "man of great and profound judgment in the common laws, an excellent ornament to his profession, and a satisfaction and solace to himself." Bishop Nicholson suggests doubts respecting the authorship of the book, and, after examining different testimonies and authorities, says, "If I may be allowed to differ from all, I should think that the true writer of this abstract was that same John Breton whom we find one of the King's justices (together with Ralph and Roger de Hengham) in the first year of Edward the Second⁴¹." It appears that our Bishop died in the third year of the reign of Edward the First, and that the treatise in question contains reference to a statute passed in the thirteenth year of that reign⁴². Although the time of his death is stated by Godwin and others, May 12, 1275, no one has specified the place of his interment. His successor was a man of high repute during life, and obtained distinguished canonical honours after death.

THOMAS CANTILUPE, or DE CANTILUPE, was archdeacon of Stafford, and successively occupied the distinguished offices of Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and of the kingdom. He was son of William, Lord Cantelupe, and Millicent, Countess of Evreux. According to some writers he was a native of Lancashire; but Fuller states that Lord Cantelupe's

³⁹ See *Archæologia*, vol. xviii. p. 189, in which there is an account of the tomb by the Rev. T. Kerrieb.

⁴⁰ Nicholson's *Historical Library*, fol. ed. 1736, p. 230.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² See Kelham's edition of "Britton," with Notes, References, and Records, 8vo. 1762.

“habitations were Abergavenny Castle, in Monmouth, and Harringworth, in Northamptonshire.”

To write an account of the life of a saint, in the present day, with any thing like discrimination, or with a hope of furnishing an impartial and rational narrative, would be as vain as the attempt to fix the longitude, or assert the discovery of the philosopher's stone. Suffice it to remark, that a good sized volume has been published under the title of “The Life and Gests (or Virtues) of Sir Thomas Cantelupe⁴³,” but it is so truly hyperbolical, credulous, and full of romance, that scarcely any part of it can be credited, and hardly two pages, out of about three hundred, have the character of real biography. From childhood to death Cantelupe is represented as all saintedness and perfection, wholly devoted to God, or rather to Catholic ceremonies; and yet the silly, purblind author pretends that he fulfilled all his worldly and professional duties in the varied offices of Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Chancellor of England, and Bishop of Hereford. He also describes the court, in which Lord Cantelupe and his family were domesticated, as replete with folly, immorality, and vice. “Infamy,” he says, “is no where more in credit, nor vice so canonized: it is a school of Ægyptian hieroglyphics, where beasts and monsters are supposed to signify heroique vertues,” (p. 38). Of a man who “suck'd in sanctity with his milk,” and whose “childhood was a meer prologue, or dum show, before a trajedy of miseries,” (p. 33), although his whole life was exempt from every misery, according to the same author, there are few events to record, and few traits of character to comment on. The book referred to, said to be made up from evidences in the Pope's library, collected at the time and for the purpose of his canonization, is very meagre in biographical materials. It states that he was educated at home, sent to Oxford to study Latin and canon law,—to Paris for philosophy—returned to Oxford, where he was made Chancellor; and, “always advancing from good to better,” was created High Chancellor of England under Henry the Third, and was

⁴³ In the old authors *Gest* is used to denote action, or event. Warton, in “History of English Poetry,” derives it from the popular books entitled “*Gesta Romanorum*,” containing narratives of adventures. See Nares's “Glossary.”

entrusted with the government of the kingdom during the absence of that monarch. Though nothing is inferred from those civil and honorary promotions by the credulous author, it must be clear that Cantelupe had some knowledge of business, of politics, of the intrigues of a vicious court, to deserve and obtain those honours and their consequent profits. He also contrived to secure a few clerical appointments, which must have enhanced his income and labours: he was Canon and Chantor of York, Archdeacon and Canon of Lichfield and Coventry, Canon of London and Hereford, also Archdeacon of Stafford. His last advancement and honour was to the See of Hereford, "where all voyced him their Bishop;" and where, says the same romancer, at the age of fifty-six, he was "set up as a light in the candlestick of the See," on the 8th of September, 1275. Here he appears to have ruled only about seven years, and not always in peace with the laity and clergy. Travelling to or from Rome, to obtain the co-operation of the Pope against Gilbert Clare, Earl of Gloucester, or John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, or both, for with both he was embroiled in disputes, he was seized with illness at Civita Vecchia, in Italy, and died there on the 25th of August, 1282. His body, separated into three parts, as customary at that time with saints, was destined to honour and profit three separate places: the flesh was deposited in a church near the city of Florence, the heart inurned at Ashridge, in Buckinghamshire, England, and the bones conveyed to and deposited in the Lady Chapel belonging to Hereford Cathedral. Over these a tomb was erected: but his successor, who had been his secretary, finding the people prone to believe in miracles, and that such craft would tend to promote the fame of his Cathedral, had a great many performed at the tomb of the saint. According to Camden, Cantelupe's fame soon eclipsed that of St. Ethelbert, himself; for, as Fuller quaintly but truly remarks, "Superstition is always fondest of the youngest saint." To keep up, or rather enhance this fame, the clergy of the Cathedral, most likely at the instigation of their Bishop, had the relics of the saint removed from the Lady Chapel, and enshrined in a new and splendid tomb, in the north transept, on the 6th of April, 1287. To give eclat to this translation, and consequently attract more devotees, it

is related that Edward II. came from Calais on purpose to attend the ceremony. According to the unqualified assertions of the Catholic writers, not only visitors from all parts paid their devotions and oblations at the sainted shrine, but miracles without number were there performed. Healing the sick, restoring sight to the blind, and reanimating the dead were among these. Matthew of Westminster roundly asserts that these miracles amounted to the number of one hundred and sixty-three; and the English Martyrology augments the number to four hundred and twenty-five. In the “Life and Gests,” the number is said to be “in a manner infinite,” and that forty persons, one of whom was a public incendiary, and hanged as a just punishment for his infamy, were restored to life, through the instrumentality of the Hereford dead saint. It cannot but excite the pity and contempt of every rational person to peruse such impudent fabrications and falsehoods. These, however, are not merely repeated by old monastic chroniclers, but Alban Butler, and other modern authors who have written on such subjects, reiterate the same impious nonsense. Butler says that “Cantelupe subdned his flesh with severe fasting, watching, and a rough hair shirt, which he wore till his death, notwithstanding the colics and other violent pains and sicknesses with which he was afflicted many years, for the exercise of his patience⁴⁴.” The rodomontade of these writers not only excites our mistrust, but their contradictory statements respecting the time and place of his death, shew that none of them are to be credited. On the 3d of July, 1307, about twenty-five years after his decease, a commission was appointed, to continue for four months, to make inquiries respecting his life and character, for the purpose of canonization, and in which Richard Swinford, his successor, acted as solicitor. It is said that Cantelupe was the last Englishman who was canonized. From his time the Bishops of Hereford adopted his arms for their See, viz. Gu. three leopards’ heads jessant with a fleur-de-lis issuing from the mouth, or. His monument, or shrine, will be described in a subsequent page.

RICHARD SWINFORD, the successor of Cantelupe, was noted for his pulpit

⁴⁴ Lives of the Fathers, &c. vol. x. p. 47, edit. 1815.

eloquence, and resided long enough in the See to witness the effects of his master's miracles and canonization. By a document which Dr. Prattinton discovered among the evidences of Sir Thomas Winnington, Bart. of Stanford Court, in Worcestershire, it appears that Swinford's chaplain, John de Kemes, kept a journal, or register, of all the domestic affairs of the Bishop, from 1289 to 1290, and probably for other years. This document is a roll of several skins of parchment, one side of each contains the daily expenses attending the Bishop's table, specifying the remnants left, the costs of the stable, and an itinerary. The other side notices the summer and winter clothes, furs, spices, sugar, &c.; also expenses at the court of Rome, education of boys at Oxford, money laid out in Kent, where the Bishop built a chapel. He was at Sugwas, one of his seats, from the 30th of September, 1289, to the 21st of October, when he removed to Rosebury, another seat. In December he proceeded to Ledbury, thence to Newent, Hynesham, Prestbury, another seat, where he kept his Christmas, and where it appears that a sumptuous entertainment was provided, for one day. The following articles are specified; viz. a boar, ten oxen, eight porkers, sixty fowl, thirteen fat deer, and nine hundred eggs. He afterwards proceeded to London, where clothes, furs, &c. were purchased. The Bishop's travelling suite consisted of a company with from thirty to fifty horses. He appears to have remained in London only six days, and slept the first night, on returning, at Kensington. Swinford presided thirty-four years over his diocese, and died the 15th of March, 1316. He was buried in the Cathedral, but his tomb, or effigy, has been destroyed.

ADAM DE ORLTON was consecrated at Avignon, in France, September 12, 1316, and whilst on an embassy to Rome, hearing of the death of the Bishop of Worcester, obtained the Pope's bull of advancement to that See in September, 1327. The chapter and the English king had previously elected and confirmed Wulstan de Braunsford in the See, but the Pope's influence preponderated, and Orlton was firmly seated at Worcester in 1329, where he presided six years, when he was advanced by the pontiff to the richer See of Winchester. This favouritism provoked the jealousy of the English

monarch (Edward III.), who indicted Orlton in the ecclesiastical court:—First, for imprisoning the King's chancellor, in 1326; secondly, for a treasonable sermon preached at Oxford, accusing the king of tyranny, and inciting his subjects to depose and imprison him; and thirdly, for his endeavours to induce the Queen to desert her royal spouse. The parliament also accused him of lending the Mortimers' money to oppose the King. For these offences he was placed at the bar for trial, when the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Dublin took him away, and insisted that, as a prelate, he was not amenable to a civil tribunal. Milner, in his "History of Winchester," vol. ii. p. 233, &c. calls him "an artful and unprincipled churchman, who had been one of the most active agents of the barons in their first war against the King, and for which he was tried and found guilty." He was deprived of all his property and banished. Returning, he obtained the patronage of the higher ruling powers, and was favoured by Edward III. He died during his prelacy in Winchester, in which Cathedral he was buried, in 1345. See History, &c. of Winchester Cathedral.

THOMAS CARLTON, LL.D. the successor of Orlton, was progressively appointed Treasurer of England, and Chancellor and Chief Justice of Ireland, also custos, or guardian of that kingdom. He appears to have resided in Ireland from 1337 to 1340, and consequently left his See during that time. Dying in 1340, he was interred in his Cathedral, where a statue, &c. was raised to his memory. The next prelate,

JOHN TRELICK, D.D. was an enemy to the plays or pageants which were frequently performed in churches, and also to matrimony. To prevent the first taking place within his diocese, he denounced all offenders with the "pain of cursing and excommunication;" and excommunicated one William Anthony, of Birmingham, for marrying a woman of Herefordshire. In advanced age he became too infirm to perform his official duties, and employed Thomas Trellick, Dean of Exeter, to officiate for him. He died in 1361, and was interred on the north side of the altar of his Cathedral, where a grave stone marks the spot. An engraved brass effigy with an inscription were removed, and the grave was opened in

1813, when part of a crozier, and a seal of a pope's bull were found, and are preserved in a glass case in the Cathedral⁴⁵.

LEWIS CHARLTON, or CAER-LEON, as called by Bale, was chancellor of Oxford in 1357, and was distinguished as a theologian, mathematician, and also for possessing some knowledge of medicine. Advanced to this See in 1361, he presided here till 1369, when he bequeathed several articles, and forty pounds in money, to his Cathedral, in which his remains were interred: he also left some books and vestments to other churches. According to Bale he wrote several works.

WILLIAM COURTENAY, one of the rich and influential family of that name of Devonshire, after receiving several appointments of honour and profit in the Cathedrals of Exeter, Wells, and York, was advanced to the See of Hereford in 1369, and soon afterwards promoted to the archiepiscopal chair of Canterbury. (See History, &c. of Canterbury Cathedral).

JOHN GILBERT was translated from Bangor in 1375, and sent on an embassy to France in 1385. He was made treasurer of England, and in July, 1389, removed to the See of St. David's, in Wales.

JOHN TREVENANT, or TREFUANT, who ruled the diocess from 1389 to 1404, was deputed by King Henry IV. on an embassy to Rome, and was joined with John, Earl of Arundel, in a commission to investigate and govern the affairs of Scotland.

ROBERT MASCALL, a confessor to King Henry IV. was employed by that monarch in embassies to various foreign courts, and published an account of those embassies. Being one of the Carmelite, or White Friars, he contributed towards rebuilding the church belonging to that order in London, and in which his remains were interred in December, 1415.

EDMUND LUCY, D. D. was advanced from the deanery to the See in 1417, but three years afterwards was translated to Exeter⁴⁶, when

THOMAS POLTON, then Dean of York, was appointed to, and presided

⁴⁵ See "Gough's Sepulchral Monuments," vol. i. pl. 40 and p. 111, for a view of the tomb stone; also "Ancient Reliques," vol. i. by Storer, for an engraving and a short account of these reliques.

⁴⁶ See History, &c. of Exeter Cathedral for an account of him.

over this diocese only fifteen months, when he was advanced to Chichester, and thence translated to Worcester.

THOMAS SPOFFORD was promoted from the abbacy of St. Mary, York, to this See, November, 1421, and governed it twenty-six years. He appears to have made great alterations in the palace at Sugwas. In 1448 he withdrew from his charge, and returned to St. Mary's, at York, where he died. The record of his abdication is printed in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 215: in Wilkins's "*Concilia*," vol. iii. p. 538, is a writ of pardon for abdicating in favour of his successor, who was to allow him one hundred pounds yearly out of the revenues. The Pope testified by his bull that Spofford had expended on the buildings of his Cathedral upwards of two thousand eight hundred marks.

RICHARD BEAUCHAMP was consecrated in February, 1448, and after presiding here two years and three months, was translated to Salisbury. Having noticed this prelate in my *History of Salisbury Cathedral* (p. 36), it need only be observed here that he was employed by King Edward III. in superintending the building of St. George's Chapel at Windsor, where, and at Salisbury, he left specimens of his architectural works.

RICHARD or REYNALD BUTLER, or BOLERS, an Abbot of St. Peter's at Gloucester, succeeded Beauchamp, but his presidency was also very short, being appointed in 1450, and translated to Litchfield and Coventry, April, 1453. Godwin says, "Howbeit it seemeth that he lyeth buried in the Church of Hereford before the high altar, under a marble inlaid with brass"⁴⁷.

JOHN STANBURY, who succeeded Butler, was a most distinguished Carmelite Friar at Oxford, and was appointed by Henry VI. to be the first provost of the New College at Eton. The same monarch promoted him to the See of Norwich, in which he was superseded by a favourite of the Duke of Suffolk, but was by the same royal favour fixed in the chair of Bangor, where he remained five years. He was then translated to Hereford, where he presided twenty-one years, servilely devoted to the Pope and all the papal decrees; he was also equally attached to the

⁴⁷ *Catalogue of Bishops*, edit. 1615, p. 450.

monarch who had so greatly befriended him. In the service and retinue of the king he was taken prisoner with his patron at the noted battle of Northampton in 1460, and confined in the prison of Warwick Castle⁴⁸, for some time. According to Godwin⁴⁹, and Prince⁵⁰, he left behind him "several works of merit," a list of which is given in Leland's Itinerary. After release from prison he retired to the Carmelite Friary of Ludlow, where he died May 31, 1474. It is presumed that during his life and residence at Hereford he built a handsome *Chantry Chapel*, against the north side of the Cathedral, in which his remains were interred. Godwin gives a copy of some "barbarous verses,"—which were inscribed on his tomb,—and Gough, in "*Sepulchral Monuments*," vol. ii. part iii. p. 240, has copied, and also given some account of the chapel, with a view of its interior and details. In the Bishop's will, proved Oct. 20, 1474, is a bequest of "one cross of silver gilt to my baptismal Church of More-Stowe," in Devonshire.

THOMAS MILLYNG, or MYLING, D. D. of Oxford, and Abbot of Westminster, was promoted to this See through the personal favour of King Edward IV. one of whose privy counsellors he was. Dying at Westminster in 1492, he was interred in the Chapel of St. John Baptist, in the Abbey Church, where a stone coffin remains, which is supposed to have contained his body⁵¹.

EDMUND AUDLEY, the next prelate, was advanced from Rochester to this See in December, 1492, and after presiding here about ten years, was promoted to Salisbury in 1502. In most of the accounts of Hereford Cathedral it is stated that this bishop "was a great benefactor to the Lady's Chapel;" but it is not likely that he expended any money upon that edifice, excepting, indeed, taking away part of the wall on the south side, and building a chantry chapel for his own remains. Being, however, removed

⁴⁸ Gough says, "Windsor Castle."

⁴⁹ Catalogue of Bishops, p. 460.

⁵⁰ Worthies of Devon. edit. 1810, p. 719, in which are several particulars respecting the Bishop.

⁵¹ See Brayley's Account of the Monument and of the Bishop in Neale's Illustrations of Westminster Abbey, vol. ii. p. 185.

to Salisbury, he raised a new and very elegant chantry chapel for himself in the choir of that Cathedral, and therein it is presumed that his mortal remains were interred after death, 1525⁵².

ADRIAN, or HADRIAN de CASTELLO, a native of Cornetto in Italy, is described by Godwin as a person of "very base parentage," but he was made a cardinal by the Pope, and by King Henry VII. was advanced to the See of Hereford in 1502, as a reward for his fidelity and good conduct. Amassing considerable riches he excited the envy and avaricious cupidity of Caesar Borgia, that monster of iniquity, who endeavoured to poison him, but who, with his own father, Pope Alexander VI., partook of the fatal draught which they had prepared for Castello, and became victims of their own wily scheme. In my History, &c. of Wells Cathedral, p. 51, are many particulars of Castello, and the reader also is referred to Godwin's "Catalogue of Bishops," p. 380, and to "Biographia Britannica." This prelate and cardinal continued at Hereford only two years, when he was succeeded by

RICHARD MAYO, or MAYEW, who was almoner to Henry VII., president of Magdalen College, Oxford, and chancellor of that university. He presided here eleven years, and previous to his death, April 18, 1516, bequeathed his mitre and pastoral staff to his successors, five hundred marks for the use of the church, and ordered a handsome monument to be raised over his grave, on the south side of the high altar. His will, dated March 24, 1515, is in the prerogative office of Canterbury.

CHARLES BOOTH, the next prelate, who was chancellor of the Welsh Marshes, has secured to his name and government of the diocess much honour, by "bestowing great cost in repairing his house at London," and by erecting the fine supplemental porch on the north side of the Cathedral. He had many ecclesiastical appointments, as specified in the Bishops' Register. By his will he directed that his body should be buried in the episcopal habit, and that six pounds six shillings and eight pence should be distributed at his funeral. His books were left to the Cathedral library, and a large piece of arras tapestry. Dying in 1535, his corpse was interred

⁵² For Accounts of Bishop Audley and his exquisite Chapel, see my History, &c. of Salisbury Cathedral; also Dodsworth's Account of the same Cathedral.

within the north aisle of the nave, where a monument was raised to his memory.

EDWARD FOXE, an eminent statesman, provost of King's College, Cambridge, almoner to King Henry VIII., and an active partisan with the vicar-general, Cromwell, against the Catholics, was advanced to this See by the king in 1535. He was author of "Annotations on the Mantuan Poet;" an Oration, in the story of Thomas Lord Cromwell, published in Fox's Acts and Monuments; also "De vera Differentia Regiæ Potestatis et Ecclesiasticæ," &c. 1534 and 1538, which was translated into English by Henry, Lord Stafford. Dying in London, May 8, 1538, his remains were interred in the Church of St. Mary Monthalt, Fish Street Hill, in that city.

EDMUND BONNER was bishop of this See only seven months, as Godwin states, when he was translated to London, where he became notorious for his "butcheries," as the same author properly designates his cruelties, and died in the Marshalsea Prison, a proper home for such a Nero.

JOHN SKIPP, D. D. sat here twelve years, and witnessed a reform in the Church, of the mummeries or interludes which had occasionally been acted within the walls of these sacred buildings, in ridicule of the old catholic superstitions. Attending the parliament in London in 1553, he died, and was buried in the Church of St. Mary Monthalt.

JOHN HARLEY was one of the victims of that cruel, heartless woman, Queen Mary, who compelled him to abdicate his See for marrying, and avoiding mass. Whatever stigma may attach to such acts, in the estimation of bigotry, the man devoted to literature and moral worth will think highly of this bishop from the testimony of Leland, who knew him, and praises him for "his great virtue and learning, especially in the classical authors and poets, for his fine vein in poetry," &c.⁵³ He was consecrated May 26, 1553, but deprived in the following year, and wandered about "from place to place in an obscure condition"⁵⁴.

ROBERT PURFEY, or WARTON, S. T. P. was advanced from the bishopric of St. Asaph in April, 1554, to which he had been promoted from the abbacy

⁵³ Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii. col. 769, edit. 1815.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

of Bermondsey in Southwark. His memory has been traduced by Godwin, for having alienated the revenues of the See, but Browne Willis vindicates him against the charge, asserting, "it is clear that he did not impair that bishopric in the least penny; but lived there in his diocese in great hospitality and credit, and contributed liberally to the building of the fine Church of Mould, in Flintshire, and, as I presume, finished Gresford and Wrexham Churches⁵⁵." By will he gave to the Cathedral his mitre of silver, set with stones, a crozier of silver, and a parcel of plate, with other ecclesiastical riches. He died September 22, 1557, and was buried in the south transept of his Cathedral, in which there is a monumental effigy to his memory.

JOHN SCORY was translated from Rochester to Chichester, and thence to Hereford, and was one of those prelates who suffered from the intolerant and cruel persecutions of the "bloody Mary." Both at Chichester and this See he appears to have incurred the displeasure of his brethren, and the reproach of the church. By "pulling down houses, selling lead, and by other loose ends, &c. he heaped together great mass of wealth." Anthony Wood tells us that the money thus accumulated was foolishly squandered away by his favoured son, Sylvanus Scory, "a very handsome and witty man, and of the best education both at home and beyond the seas that that age could afford. His father loved him so dearly that he fleeced the Church of Hereford, to leave him an estate; but Sylvanus, allowing himself the liberty of enjoying all the pleasures of this world, reduced it to nothing, so that his son Edm. lived by hanging on gentlemen and by his shifts⁵⁶." Bishop Scory wrote and published some works adapted to the times, but such as could not be read now. Sir Robert Naunton, in "*Fragmenta Regalia*," reprobates his practice of swearing and using obscene language; and Sir John Harington, in "*Nugæ Antiquæ*," describes him as having amassed "some legions, or rather chiliads (thousands) of angels." "Whilst Bishop Scory presided over this See the Diocese suffered an almost total revolution under the specious pretext of an exchange with the Queen, to which, in reality, he was obliged to accede. He alienated the Manors of Ledbury, Bishops-Upton, Ross, Bishops-Castle, Venhampton, and Prestbury, and

⁵⁵ Survey of Cathedrals, vol. i. p. 521.

⁵⁶ *Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii. col. 770, edit. 1815.

almost all the ancient demesnes belonging to the Cathedral⁵⁷.” Though thus accused, and proved guilty of many crimes, Scory, like too many other rogues and tyrants, had his panegyrists and poetical encomiasts. In the possession of the present venerable and learned Bishop of this See is a copy of verses, by a contemporary of Scory, relating in doggerel rhyme his advancement in the church, up to Hereford,

“ Wheare he hathe by enemyes often and by false slanderous tongues
Had troubles greate without desert to his continental wronges.”

He died at the Palace of Whitbourn in 1584, and was interred in the church of that place. As a sort of posthumous atonement for living extortions, he bequeathed two hundred bushels of corn to the poor of Hereford, and two hundred pounds as a stock to be lent to young tradesmen of Hereford, and a like sum to those of Leominster.

HERBERT WESTFALING, D. D., of German parentage, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. As a proof of his fortitude and christian faith, it is related by Sir John Harington, that whilst preaching in the Cathedral, a mass of frozen snow falling from the tower upon the roof of the church, so frightened the congregation that they hastily endeavoured to escape; but the preacher remained serene and fearless in his pulpit, and calmly exhorted them to sit still and fear no harm. Queen Elizabeth named him a commissioner, with three other Oxonians, to destroy or deface all the “copes, vestments, albs, missals, books, crosses, and other such idolatrous monuments of superstition in Christ Church.” Such silly and contemptible orders, almost as absurd and disgusting as the ceremony of worshipping relics, at once excite our pity and indignation. Westfaling is described by Willis, as humane, charitable, and of very singular gravity. The revenues of the church he devoted to works of piety and hospitality, and left his paternal property to his family. He was buried in the north-east transept of the Cathedral in March, 1601.

ROBERT BENNETT, D. D. of Trinity College, Cambridge, was made Dean of Windsor, and Bishop of this See by Queen Elizabeth. He presided here from 1603 to 1617, and appears to have been involved in contention, if

⁵⁷ Dugdale's “*Monasticon Anglic.*” edit. 1831, vol. vi. pt. iii. p. 1211.

not litigation, with the Mayor and Aldermen of Hereford, respecting certain rights and privileges of the See. In a letter, dated May 23, 1607, he accuses them of having “committed many prejudices to my liberties, and many violences to my tenants; you enter into my liberties, make attachments, do executions, summon my tenants to your court, implead there at your pleasure, cast them into prison, and lay irons upon them, and that for petty and small matters. You have also imprisoned my bailiff, wherein I must tell you that you have forgotten the lawes of the realm, trangressed your charter, and violated my privileges, *which are more ancient than your city.*” He proceeds to accuse them of refusing to pay their fees,—of denying his bailiff the custody and keys of the bishop’s gates,—of putting a watch to oppose his watch,—of denying the “bells to be rung as customary time out of mind,”—of forcing every poor man to become a “sword-man.”—“I know your charter and every branch of it; and you have given me occasion to look into my own records. And be assured that if there be strength in law, I will bring you back again within the compass of your own rights.” He then demands full control and authority for his bailiff at the fair, with the keys of the gates, &c. These are strong charges, and imperious demands; and not much calculated to sooth the ruffled passions of man. Accordingly the mayor and aldermen reply, but with some equivocation, flattery, and denial of the charges, intimating that some artful and false person must have misrepresented facts, and expressing an earnest desire to preserve peace and good-will, instead of having “the fire of dissension cast among us by your Lordship. We know nothing done not justifiable by our charter,—for the delivery of the keys of our city or bearing the watch; we humbly pray a favourable construction of an absolute refusal.” Disputes respecting rights, tolls, &c. had subsisted before, between the citizens and former bishops. In the eighth year of Henry VIII. the mayor, Mr. Phillips, “demanded” the customs during St. Ethelbert’s fair of nine days, i. e. five shillings to the king’s customer, one shilling for every porter, and sixpence for every sergeant, which demand the bishop refused. The mayor and citizens remonstrated,—attended the bishop’s audit, and claimed their legal duties, but desired to guard against any “grudge and anger that might grow between them.” These disputes led to an investigation of the respective

rights and powers of the bishop, and of the mayor, &c.; and it was proved, that at the Norman Conquest, the bishop was not lord of the city, but that it belonged to the king till the 6th of July, 1189, when Richard I. sold the lordship for forty pounds to the citizens, or rather forty pounds a year, as that sum was to be gathered by three of the bailiffs, one of which was the mayor, one the King's bailiff, and one called the customer. The last was to collect the tolls and profits at the gates, fairs, markets, &c. King John granted the citizens the privilege of Guild Merchants. Bishop Aquablanca summoned them to answer for selling merchandise, i. e. wool, hides, &c. within their houses, during the fair of the said Bishop. The citizens admitted that the fair and all its profits belonged to the prelate, and that his bailiff ought to come on the eve of the fair to the city bailiff, and take custody of the city. The citizens afterwards granted the King's pillory and tumbrell, both in fair time and out, to do their executions, and ordered the Bishop's pillory to be taken down. The tenants, servants, &c. of the Bishop, Dean, &c. to be free from city toll and all exactions. Other agreements and stipulations were entered into between the clergy and laity of the city, but not sufficiently binding to prevent disputes: for in a letter from the mayor to the Bishop's bailiff he states that the plea of the latter "is untrue, and slanderously devised and contrived by a busy man, to put the former to slander, unjust vexation, and expense; and particularly to stir discord and strife between the Bishop and the citizens." Sir John Harington describes Bennett, when at college, as an active man, who played well at tennis, and could toss an argument in the schools even better than a ball in the tennis court. This prelate bequeathed twenty pounds to the Cathedral; twenty pounds to Trinity College, Cambridge; twenty pounds towards finishing the schools at Oxford; twenty pounds to the poor of Baldock, in Hertfordshire, his birth-place, &c. He died the 26th of October, 1617, and was buried on the north side of the high altar, where a handsome marble monument is standing to his memory.

FRANCIS GODWIN, D. D. was promoted from the See of Landaff to that of Hereford in 1617. He is distinguished by his valuable "Catalogue of the Bishops of England," which was first printed in Latin in 1601. In his own account of himself under Landaff he says he was "Subdean of Exeter,

son of Thomas Godwin, sometimes Bishop of Bath and Wells, born at Hansington, Northamptonshire; collected and writ the Catalogue of Bishops in 1600, which now this year, 1614, he hath augmented." An edition in English was printed in 1605, forming a small quarto, but thick volume of seven hundred pages. Another edition, in Latin, was published in 1616; and an enlarged edition, with many additions, was published in a large folio volume by William Richardson, 1743. This was printed under the title of "*De Præsulibus Angliæ Commentarius*," &c. Bishop Nicholson, in his valuable "*Historical Library*," fol. 1736, says that two English editions "were equally full of the author's and printer's mistakes. The faults of the latter edition were so very gross that they put him upon the speedy dispatch of another in Latin, the style of which is neat and clear." Both Nicholson, and Wharton in "*Anglia Sacra*," accuses Godwin of quoting from authors without acknowledgment—of being guilty of chronological mistakes—of reliance on counterfeit charters—an uncertain calculation of years—and giving "false and imperfect catalogues in almost every diocess." Warton indeed assures us that he made better progress in eighteen months than Godwin had done in twenty years. Peter Le Neve, Thomas Baker, Fleetwood, Gough, &c. made many additions and corrections to Godwin's work, copies of most of whose notes are inserted in the Catalogue in my possession. Godwin was also author of some other works; among which may be named *The Life and Reign of Mary, Queen of England*, published in Kennet's Collection, vol. ii.; *The Man in the Moon, or a Discourse of a Voyage thither*, by Domingo Gonzales, 8vo. 1638, several times reprinted; *Annales Rerum Anglicarum Henrico VIII. Edwardo VI. et Maria Regnantibus*, fol. 1616, and 4to. 1628. This was translated by his son, Morgan Godwin, and published in fol. 1630 and 1676, under the title of *Annals of England*. Browne Willis does not give a very favourable account of our Bishop, saying "he was a great symonist, nothing is reported to have fell in his gift but what he sold or disposed of in regard to some son or daughter: but this practice, I presume, had been so notorious in Queen Elizabeth's time that it occasioned her aversion to Bishops' marriages," &c. Besides the revenues of the See he secured several church perferments. Willis states that he died April, 1633, and was buried in the north transept of this

Cathedral, where an effigy of a Bishop is shewn and ascribed to him; but Duncumb says that he was interred at Whitbourn, "without any other memorial than his arms, with this enigmatical inscription underneath, *Win Godwin all.*" In the register at Whitbourn is an entry of his interment, "*Sepultus fuit vicessimo nono Aprilis, 1633.*"

WILLIAM JUXON, Dean of Worcester, was elected to Hereford, but removed to London before consecration.

AUGUSTINE LINDSELL, S. T. P. was advanced from Peterborough to this See in 1633, but resided here not more than eleven months, when he died suddenly in his library, and was buried in his Cathedral. (See History, &c. of Peterborough Cathedral.)

MATTHEW WREN, D. D. presided here about one year only, when he was translated to Norwich in 1635, and afterwards to Ely, where he died in 1667. (See Bentham's History of Ely Cathedral.)

THEOPHILUS FIELD, D. D. succeeded Wren, being advanced from the See of Saint David's, in December, 1635. He did not live to enjoy this promotion more than six months, when he paid the debt of nature, and was interred against the east wall of the north transept, where a bust, and an inscription commemorate his features and name.

GEORGE COKE, S. T. P. was translated from Bristol to this See on the death of Field. He presided about ten years, and dying in 1646, was interred in the south aisle, near the vicar's cloisters, where his effigy, with a long inscription, remains. After fourteen years vacancy, in consequence of the civil wars, the See was occupied by

NICHOLAS MONK, S. T. P. then Provost of Eton College, who was consecrated January 14, 1660. He never visited his diocese, but dying in December, 1661, was buried in St. Edmund's Chapel, Westminster Abbey. (See Brayley and Neale's Westminster Abbey, vol. ii.)

HERBERT CROFT, S. T. P. was advanced from the Deanery to the Bishopric in January, 1661-2. Willis, and Wood in "*Athenæ Oxoniensis,*" give a most pleasing account of the conduct and character of this prelate; and praise him particularly for the scrupulous care and zeal he manifested in selecting prebendaries from the clergy who resided within the diocese. This proved highly beneficial, and preserved a sympathy and local interest

between the members of the church and the laity. He presided till May 18, 1691, when dying, he was interred within the communion rails, where a plain slab covers his grave.

GILBERT IRONSIDE, D. D. was translated from Bristol to this See on the death of Bishop Croft, and died in London in 1701, where he was buried in the Church of St. Mary le Strand. (See History, &c. of Bristol Cathedral.)

HUMPHRY HUMPHREYS, D. D. a Welshman, was translated from Bangor to Hereford in 1701, where he presided till November 20, 1712. In the year 1704 he appears to have been engaged in controversy with the mayor and corporation respecting the jurisdiction of the city over "the Cathedral Church, the church yard, palace, and college of vicars;" when the deputy steward wrote a long letter to the Bishop, endeavouring to shew that this jurisdiction was vested in the city from the time of the foundation of the Bishopric. He died in 1712, and was buried near the altar of the Cathedral. A short memoir is given of this prelate in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, December, 1826, by Dr. Meyrick; and a notice of him appears in Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* edit. 1820, col. 895, where he is described "as excellently versed in antiquities."

PHILIP BISSE, D. D. was a liberal but not a very tasteful benefactor to the Cathedral, having erected the present ponderous, gloomy, and inappropriate altar screen. It is related that he expended nearly three thousand pounds in repairs and improvements of the palace. Dying at Hereford, September 6, 1721, he was buried near the altar of the Cathedral, where a massive and ostentatious monument is raised to his memory.

BENJAMIN HOADLEY, D. D. who succeeded Bishop Bisse, and presided here from 1721 to 1723, is distinguished in the literary, polemical, and political annals of his time as a man of great abilities and sound principles. He was soon promoted to Salisbury, and thence advanced to Winchester, in the accounts of both of which Cathedrals I have had occasion to record some particulars of this eminent prelate. In consequence of espousing opinions too liberal and benevolent for the age, he was violently and vindictively opposed by those who could not bear the sunshine of true

philosophy and good sense. According to his own language, "fury seemed to be let loose upon him." An account of his life, with a list of his literary works, is inserted in the supplement to the "Biographia Britannica."

HENRY EGERTON, D. D. fifth son of the third Earl of Bridgewater, was promoted to this See in 1724, and presided over it twenty-two years. The only memorable event connected with his character and prelacy was the demolition of a very curious antient chapel connected with the palace, which the Bishop and some of the chapter pronounced to be ruinous and useless. After expending above fifty pounds in taking down the venerable and interesting building, they relinquished for a time their silly and useless task : whereas the sum of about twenty pounds, properly employed, would have been sufficient to uphold and preserve it. By direction of the Society of Antiquaries of London, a plan, and an elevation of the front of it were drawn and engraved, but not sufficiently well executed to furnish an accurate representation of its architectural peculiarities. In Gough's edition of Camden's Britannia, vol. ii. the same prints are badly copied. In an account from Hereford, dated September, 1737, it is stated that "they are pulling down the venerable *Gothic* chapel belonging to the Bishop's palace, in order to erect a *more polite and neat* pile in the present taste." It is related that the entrance door-way was semicircular, with at least ten receding mouldings, springing from as many columns, on each side ; and if so, it must have surpassed the noble south porch of Malmesbury Abbey Church. The building was nearly square, with an arched roof, sustained on two pillars, and covered with stone, similar to some early buildings in Normandy.

The HON. and REV. LORD JAMES BEAUCLERK, eighth son of the Duke of St. Alban's, who was a natural son of Charles II. by Eleanor Gwynn, was advanced to this See June 26, 1746, and presided here for the unusual space of forty-one years. He is described as resembling his grandfather in person, and as being very affable in manners ; but though he reigned over his provincial diocese so long, we do not hear of any great or good works that he performed, excepting the publication of a letter to his clergy. Dying in October, 1787, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, he was interred in the Cathedral, near the altar, where a marble slab covers his grave.

The HON. and REV. JOHN HARLEY, D. D. third son of Edward Harley, third Earl of Oxford, was next advanced from the deanery of Windsor to this See, and died in six weeks after his consecration.

JOHN BUTLER, D. D. a native of Hamburgh, was a popular preacher in London, an able political writer, and an effective assistant to Lord North and his administration, in vindicating the unwise and impolitic American war. He was consequently soon and handsomely rewarded by church preferments. In 1777 he was promoted to the See of Oxford, although he had never taken a degree in either of the English Universities. Hence he was not very cordially received in that city; but in 1788 he was translated to Hereford, where he presided till his death, in 1802. During his prelacy he built the present Chapel of the palace, and liberally contributed towards the rebuilding the west end of the Cathedral Church.

FOLLIOTT HERBERT WALKER CORNEWALL, D. D. a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Dean of Canterbury, was advanced to the See of Bristol in 1797, and thence translated to Hereford in 1803, where he remained only five years, when he was advanced to Worcester, over which diocese his lordship continues to preside.

JOHN LUXMORE, D. D. was made Dean of Gloucester in 1800, Bishop of Bristol in 1807, and thence translated to Hereford in 1808. Here his lordship presided till 1815, when he was removed to St. Asaph. During his stay here, his lordship was actively and honourably employed in promoting the establishment of national schools in the Diocese.

GEORGE ISAAC HUNTINGFORD, D. D. the present much respected and venerable Bishop of Hereford was translated from Gloucester to this See in 1815. He was made warden of Winchester College in 1789, and by the statutes of that College is obliged to reside there the greater part of the year, whereby Hereford is deprived of the advantage of the good prelate's long continued presence. Bishop Huntingford is author of several classical and religious works, of a learned and useful character; a list of which is printed in Watts's "Bibliotheca Britannica."

Chap. II.

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH, WITH REFERENCES TO THE ACCOMPANYING ENGRAVINGS.

THE Cathedral Church of Hereford is one of those truly interesting edifices of the olden times, which exhibits in its present features, and involves in its associations, many facts and considerations of deep import in the history of Christian Architecture, and in the annals of the country. If, by comparison, it be not equal to the metropolitan churches of York and Canterbury, or the grand minsters of Lincoln, Durham, or Wells, we shall find that it presents some architectural parts and designs very different to any thing in either of those justly famed buildings. It furnishes some links in the history of architecture; and contains singularities which cannot fail to arrest the attention and excite the curiosity of the antiquary. In the fall and rebuilding of the western end, in recent times, it affords subject for speculation and comment to the architectural critic. Browne Willis notices it as containing more monuments to Bishops, Deans, &c. than any other English cathedral, some of which are certainly peculiar in situation, forms, and adornment.

Whatever may have been the primary style, design, and character of the building, or whether it was ever completed in one style, and according to one design, it is now impossible to ascertain and exemplify. At present it presents a variety of heterogeneous and discordant parts; some of which are old, and of uncontaminated Anglo-Norman design and workmanship; but it will not be easy to prove any part to be truly Saxon. It contains some specimens of the lancet, or first pointed style, another part of almost unique character with triangular arches, &c.; and we also trace the second and third grades, or eras, of the pointed class of architecture. In the monumental chapels of Bishops Stanbury and Audley, we see a florid character of decoration, as also in another specimen of elaborate execution in the

north porch, raised by Bishop Booth. The organ and altar screens, with the new western end, and other additions and repairs made by the late Mr. James Wyatt, are so many sad defects, and tasteless members of the edifice, which cannot fail to give painful sensations to the critical architectural antiquary. Whilst the genuine works of the Catholic builders manifest consummate science, and untrammelled fancy, most of the modern works, by provincial carpenters and masons, or professional architects, are inappropriate and discordant, insipid and offensive. Some writers, however, have vindicated and praised them; but the late Mr. John Carter, and Mr. Gough, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and one or two other real lovers of art, have properly and severely reprobated them.

Aided by the series of engraved plans, elevations, sections, and views of the building which accompany these pages, I hope to furnish the reader with such representations of its better parts as will enable him to understand and appreciate the whole, as well as the details. The modern works are not otherwise shewn in these engravings than in the **GROUND PLAN, PLATE 1.** which marks that of the west end at *b*, and the organ screen, separating the nave from the choir. By this plan, the arrangement, extent, and subdivisions of the whole edifice are indicated, as they appear on the ground. Walls, pillars, buttresses, door-ways, and windows, as well as the open or covered areas between the walls, are thus shewn. The darkest colour is intended to represent the oldest part of the edifice, whilst later and subordinate portions are marked by lighter tints. As intimated by this plan, the whole Church consists of a north double porch, *A* and *B*; a nave, *E*, with its two aisles, *c* and *D*; a south transept, *F*, and north, *G*, with an aisle to the east, *J*; a space beneath the central tower, forming part of the choir, *H*; a north aisle, *K*, a south one, *M*; a chancel, or altar end, at *L*; a north east transept at *N*, consisting of two aisles of equal height and character, and another to the south, at *P*; a space behind the altar, forming a sort of vestibule to the Lady Chapel, at *O*; whilst *Q* and *R*. shew the extent and form of the Lady Chapel; at *S* is a chantry, or monumental chapel for Bishop Audley; *T* is an entrance porch, covering an exterior flight of steps to the crypt beneath the Lady Chapel, a plan of which is represented at *U*; at

v and w are very old parts of the building appropriated to the modern vestry, &c.; x is the cloister, commonly called the Bishop's cloister, to distinguish it from another, at i and j, connected with the vicar's college, k and l. At z is the site of the western walk of the cloister, which was taken down about 1760, and a large pile of brick building, of most unsightly and unmeaning character, raised in its stead, and appropriated to the Grammar School, and to the triennial meeting of the three choirs¹. The small letters in the Plan refer to subordinate parts of the Cathedral, whilst the figures point out the most material monuments, and which will be noticed in subsequent pages of this volume.—a, original western entrance, which consisted of an Anglo-Norman semicircular arched door-way, with several mouldings, and at least four columns on each side. There were two small lateral door-ways to the ailes. b, modern central western entrance, with two small door-ways to the ailes; c, font; d, vestibule from the cloister to the *Chapter House*, which has been taken down, excepting the lower part of the wall at e, marked dark. The form of this Chapter House is indicated by dotted lines, as also the groining of its roof, which was supported by a clustered column in the centre; f, stair-case in a circular tower at the eastern angle of the north transept; g, entrance to Bishop Stanbury's chapel; h, open area; i, j, k, and l, have been already noticed; m, stairs to a room over the inner north porch; n, stairs to the roof of the north transept, tower, &c.; o, a buttress, having a door-way in it, the lintel of which has an inscription and shields of arms belonging to Bishop Booth; p, stairs in the angular turretted buttress to a room over Bishop Booth's porch; q q, plan of one of the mullions, or piers, with several shafts attached, between two windows on the north side of the Lady Chapel, an elevation of which is given in PLATE VIII.; r r r, plan of a clustered column in the north transept, also profile of the base mouldings; s s, plan of pier, or mullion, between the windows at the east end of the Lady Chapel, with the detached clustered column. See the elevation, section, &c. of the same in PLATE VIII. d.—Such are the divisions and parts

¹ In the "History, &c. of Worcester Cathedral," will be found a short account of the origin and intention of the "*three choirs*," as constituting a part of the history of the Cathedrals of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester.

intimated by the Plan, excepting the small figures, which are placed near the monuments of persons of some note: these will be separately referred to after a few remarks are made respecting the ages, &c. of different portions of the building.

The history of an antient edifice, consisting, as that of Hereford does, of several parts, and those of distinct and distant eras of execution, and more especially where contemporary records are wanting, can never be clearly and satisfactorily elucidated. Hence persons of different sentiments, and of varied degrees of information, will be likely to form different opinions, and hence also theories will be substituted for facts. Many minds, indeed, delight more in theory than in genuine history, because the one is self-created, and the other springs from ratiocination and deep investigation. When we reflect on the very imperfect and slight information that has been transmitted to us respecting the extent and characteristic features of the churches that have successively been built, or altered, at Hereford, it is not surprising that contradictory inferences have been drawn by those who have directed their attention to the subject, or that we should still be left in doubt and darkness. The previous pages contain some notices respecting the first planting of a See at Hereford, and of its successive Prelates, with allusions to the churches that were built as the head of the diocess.

The dates and styles of the different parts of the present edifice are proper subjects of inquiry for the architectural antiquary, as they constitute material points in its history; but deprived of documental evidence, he proceeds without proof, and can never arrive at demonstration. Whilst one writer contends that a large part of it is of the Anglo-Saxon age, others will not allow any portion to be anterior to the Norman conquest. If we cannot settle this difference of opinion, we may briefly notice the eras when new works are said to have been commenced, or were in progress, and then endeavour to ascertain whether such dates are likely to exemplify the parts of the building to which they respectively refer. Although Bishop Putta is said to have been seated here as early as A. D. 676, there is not any account of a Cathedral having been raised before 825, when, it is generally agreed, that Milfred, a Viceroy to Egbert, King of Mercia, constructed a new

building for that express purpose. The extent, materials, and architectural character of that Church are not known; though one of the old chroniclers calls it "*lapidea structura*." (See ante, p. 4.) It appears, however, that in less than two centuries afterwards it was so much decayed, or dilapidated, that Bishop Athelstan, who was promoted to the See in 1012, commenced an entirely new edifice: but the style and nature of that are not more defined by the chroniclers than those of the former Church. Very shortly afterwards the Welsh, under Algar, Earl of Chester, and Griffin, King or Prince of Wales, besieged the city of Hereford, "burnt it utterly, and the *large Minster* also, which the worthy Bishop Athelstan had caused to be built." This is the account of the Saxon Chronicle (see ante, p. 5); and the Chronicles of Mailros, of Simon of Durham, and of Roger Hovedon concur, with trifling variations, in the same statement. As the corpse of Athelstan was interred, in February, 1055, in the Church which he had "built from the foundations," it may be inferred that the edifice was not wholly destroyed by the Welsh: but how much, and what remained, when Lozing was promoted to the See by the new Norman king, is not defined by any historian. It is said to have remained in ruins from 1055 till the year 1079. Following the fashion of the times, and in the spirit of other Norman Bishops, Lozing soon commenced rebuilding the Cathedral²; and it is related that he directed it to be raised in imitation of a famed church which had been built by Charlemagne, at Aix-la-Chapelle, between 774 and 795³. This, however, is one of the traditions which can neither be confirmed nor confuted; though when we know that the church referred to was partly made up of genuine Roman columns and other materials conveyed from Rome and Ravenna, we are not disposed to place much credit in the story. Besides, the architecture of Lozing's Choir, &c. is quite in unison with the prevalent works of his own age, and has little similarity to those of the

² Bishops Walkelyn, at Winchester, Gundulph, at Rochester, Lozing, at Norwich, Carilepho, at Durham, all Normans, built large and fine churches at their respective Sees.

³ See Gunn's "Inquiry," p. 90; Whittington's "Historical Survey," p. 32; and Paulus Æmylius's "Life of Charlemagne." In Hearne and Byrne's "Antiquities," Lozing is said to have copied from a work of the Emperor Charles V. who lived some centuries after the Bishop!!

Romans, or the Italians of the eighth century. How far he proceeded with his building we are not informed; but Bishop Raynelm, who presided here from 1107 to 1115, is reported to have completed the *new Church*. If, however, that prelate did finish it, many additions and alterations have been subsequently made by other Bishops. The part behind the altar was most likely by De Vere, between 1186 and 1199; the Lady Chapel and its crypt, about 1200; the central tower, by De Breuse, between 1200 and 1215; the north transept by Cantelupe, or soon after his decease; about which time the chapter house, and part of the cloisters were erected; the ailes of the nave and choir, and the eastern transept, the chantry chapels of Stanbury and Audley, and lastly, the exterior portion of the north porch, by Bishop Booth: all these constitute so many distinct features and classes of architecture in the Church, and it would be gratifying to ascertain the times when, and persons by whom, they were respectively erected.

The Rev. Thomas Garbett published a small volume, in 1827, entitled "A brief Inquiry into the ancient and present State of Hereford Cathedral," in which he says, "there is the best reason for believing that the arches of the choir, the east wall of the south transept, *with its side aisle*¹, also the arches which communicate between the side aisles of the choir and nave, and the great transept, are the remains of Athelstan's Church; whilst the arcade of the choir, the arches beneath the central tower (but not the piers), with the whole of the *Saxon work* westward, are the additions of Lozing and Raynelm; these prelates having repaired rather than rebuilt the Church." In another page the learned antiquary says, "I must persist in regarding Athelstan as the founder of the present Church." It is rather a curious circumstance that Mr. Wm. Garbett, the well informed and skilful architect

¹ Surely Mr. Garbett must err in calling the passage, or corridor, on the east side of the south transept, an aisle. According to my plan and examination there were no open arches between the two; and I consider that to be essential to constitute an aisle. With all deference to my learned friend, I also think the word *side* unnecessary in conjunction with aisle. Again, how does Mr. G. reconcile himself to the term "*Saxon work*," applied to the architecture of Lozing's time? If this gentleman's writings and opinions were not regarded by me as superior in accuracy and technicality to the generality of our architectural critics, I should not make these remarks, and with all deference, now submit them for his candid reconsideration.

of Winchester, published a similar opinion respecting certain parts of the venerable Cathedral of that city⁵; and I could not coincide with him then, nor with the Rev. Mr. Garbett now, in their opinions. Still I am aware that both these gentlemen have diligently studied the subject, and have most carefully examined their respective churches; I also admit that the architectural parts alluded to by each as being Saxon are of inferior masonry, and plainer and less adorned than the other divisions of the churches which are admitted to be truly Norman. With such persons, and with such arguments as they adduce, I most reluctantly, and even with some degree of self suspicion, differ. Still I own that I cannot adduce proofs; and therefore have merely to urge my own opinion against theirs. It is, however, founded on a very extensive, and I may say a fastidious examination of numerous churches in this country, with the histories of each, and also a diligent study of the history and characteristics of antient churches at Caen, and other parts of Normandy⁶. It would occupy too much of the present work to enter fully into the argument, in order to substantiate or justify my opinion, and must therefore refer the reader, who may be curious on the subject, to the volume on Winchester Cathedral already noticed.

By an examination of the accompanying engravings, and a more particular description of some of the parts referred to, we shall become more familiar with their characteristic details, and be thus enabled, perhaps, to develope something of their history.

The principal *exterior* architectural forms and features of the building are represented in PLATES II. III. VI. and VII. in all of which the central tower is shewn. In PLATE X. one compartment of the choir and aisle, with Bishop Stanbury's chapel, is delineated, in elevation.

PLATE II. view of the Church from the north-west, displays four windows and four buttresses, with the parapet of the north aisle of the nave, also the

⁵ A long letter of Mr. Garbett's is published in my "*History, &c. of Winchester Cathedral*," and I refer to it with great satisfaction as containing much valuable information respecting the ages and styles of different parts of that most interesting church.

⁶ For accounts and illustrations of the architecture of these churches, the reader is referred to the "*Architectural Antiquities of Normandy*," by A. Pugin and J. Britton, 2 vols. 4to. 1828.

clerestory of the latter, which, with its parapet, roof, and buttresses, were nearly all rebuilt after the fall of the west end: the *north porch* consisting of two parts of different styles and dates. The exterior porch is represented to a larger scale in PLATE III., which displays its front entrance archway with highly enriched spandrels, and two lateral octagonal stair-case turrets, at the angles. These have glazed windows in the upper portions, forming a sort of lanthorn to each. This exterior porch, built by Bishop Booth, and bearing his name, consists of two stories, the lower of which exhibits four wide arches, springing from four piers at the extreme angles, two of which are united with the stair-case turrets, the others with the ends of the old porch. Its upper story, containing an apartment, is sustained on a vaulted and groined roof, and has three large windows, with elaborate tracery. The *north transept* is externally shewn in PLATES II. III. and VI. in which the large buttresses, with bevelled angles, tall windows without transoms, and rising nearly the whole height of the building, are conspicuous and characteristic features. In PLATE VI. the eastern side of this transept is represented, to which there is an aisle, and there is a remarkable architectural circumstance on this side, viz. the windows of the triforium have semicircular arched mouldings, enclosing a window of three lights of lancet shaped arches. Beneath the aisle window is a pointed arched door-way, which was probably an original approach to the shrine of Cantelupe. In the angle is a stair-case turret, which is circular at the bottom and polygonal above: and this probably was an access to a private apartment for a monk over the aisle of the transept, containing the sainted shrine. The *central tower*, from this point, is displayed in all its massive proportions, and with its profusion of bead or bulb ornaments. In the present view the angular pinnacles of the parapet are not shewn, but in PLATE XI. the lower parts of two of them are delineated, and again in PLATE XIV. their general design and forms are represented. When the great repairs and rebuilding of the west end were made, there was a timber and leaded spire placed on the tower, but this was taken down, and a stunted, squat appearance was thus given to the building. In the year 1830 Canon Russell presented a sum of money to the Dean and Chapter to build four appropriate pinnacles at the angles, which if well

executed will improve the appearance of the tower. The interior character of this tower, the thickness and openings in its walls, the arched flooring of the belfry, &c. are delineated in PLATE XI. The original pitch of the roofs of the choir and north aisle is indicated in PLATE VI.; that of the nave was formerly of the same height. On that Plate the dressed or panelled parapet of the eastern side of the transept, as originally executed, is also shewn, and makes the modern one to the choir look very poor and insipid.

IN PLATE X. is an elevation of one compartment of the exterior of the *choir* on the north side, shewing two buttresses of the north east transept, part of the Stanbury chapel, a window, parapet and roof of the aisle, a clerestory window, with arcade dressings to the wall, and the modern parapet above the whole. The style of architecture in the arcade and window, and also the blank window, or double arch, with two smaller arches within the wall of the clerestory, with the ribbed roof rising above the Norman triforium, claim the particular notice of the antiquary.

PLATE VII. shews the exterior style and architectural features of the east end of the *Lady Chapel*, with its bold angular buttresses, rising from immense bases, like the frustra of pyramids. The numerous and large base mouldings running round the wall of this building, its tall lancet shaped windows, arcades, and ovular and lozenge shaped pannels, are so many peculiarities of design in this chapel, which cannot fail of attracting the attention and admiration of the architectural antiquary. On the south side projects the Audley chapel, which has been already referred to. The angular, embattled parapet, at the end, is a clumsy piece of modern masonry.

The south side of the Church is almost excluded from the examination of the public, being enclosed within the walls of a garden between the Bishop's and the Vicar's cloisters, and the enclosed area of the former.

The INTERIOR architectural features and arrangement of the Church are delineated in the accompanying prints, I.—IV.—V.—VIII.—IX.—XI.—XII.—XIII. and XVI. The plan, PLATE I. has been already noticed. PLATE IV. is an interesting and faithful display of the *nave* and its aisles, as seen from the south-west angle, after the greater part of the fallen materials had been

taken away in the year 1786. My once much esteemed friend and countryman, Mr. Hearne, was at Hereford in that year, and with his usual taste and accuracy made the drawing from which the annexed engraving has been copied. It becomes peculiarly valuable in the estimation of the architectural antiquary, from shewing the style and character of the triforium, the clerestory, with its thick wall pierced with a corridor, or passage, its vaulted and ribbed roof, and its ailes, all of which were rebuilt, in a very different, and I must add a very indifferent, style from the designs of the late Mr. James Wyatt, who has unfortunately left other specimens of ill applied and ill designed works in the Cathedrals of Salisbury, Lichfield, and Durham. Without noticing any of the other places, or even referring to the designs of Fonthill Abbey, and the castellated palace at Kew, one in ruins and the other fortunately since taken down, the designs at Hereford are sufficient to impeach the taste or judgment of an architect who could make and recommend them to join to, or combine with, the bold, broad, substantial Norman work of the original nave. That front, however, is not the only or the worst part of the design, but the triforium and clerestory of the nave have pointed arches, with their flimsy columns, poor, mean mouldings, and all the dressings equally insipid, and wholly discordant to the original work. I could no more reconcile myself to have a drawing and engraving made of any part of such building (I will not miscall it architecture) than I could reengrave any of Batty Langley's "*Gothic*," or the "*Bricklayer's Gothic*" of the present day, which Church Commissioners unfortunately and heedlessly encourage. If a very great saving had been made by adopting the light, pointed style, which Mr. Wyatt designed, both the architect and the Chapter might have partly justified themselves; but when it is notorious that the whole restoration, in conformity to the old work, might have been executed at a less sum than was expended on the present, we can neither palliate nor forgive the tasteless novelties which have been executed. If my respected friend Mr. Garbett reprobates this language as wanting in "discrimination, and as the effect of prejudice" (see p. 20 of his *Inquiry*), I must tell him that I have here, as upon most other occasions of a controverted nature, and where the subject of architectural design is referable to any

maxims of taste, science, or archæology, endeavoured to analyse and criticise my own opinions before I have committed them to paper. That the clergy knew nothing respecting the dates, styles, and marked features of the circular and pointed architecture of the monastic ages, is readily admitted, and unfortunately the architect was not much better informed; for there were then no correct publications on the subject, and architects and antiquaries had not studied it. Fortunately we live in an age when more correct ideas are prevalent, and when the eyes of the public are opened to better principles. At York, at Winchester, at Peterborough, &c. repairs and alterations have been made in a style and manner, if not wholly unexceptionable, at least commendable. The fall of the western end of Hereford Cathedral is the most remarkable event of modern times in the history of English Cathedrals; whilst the rebuilding of it, we cannot say restoration, is as remarkable for its inconsistent and discordant character. Inigo Jones built a Roman screen, or portico, to the west front of old St. Paul's, and Sir Christopher Wren built two towers at the west end of the Abbey Church at Westminster, both of which have been justly reprobated by all discriminating critics of the present age. It is equally due to the canons of good taste and Christian architecture to protest against such designs and works as those executed at Hereford, between the years 1786 and 1796, for the work was more than ten years in progress⁷. Mr. Gough, in a letter to the *Gentleman's Magazine*,

⁷ It is not, perhaps, possible to specify the expenses attending these alterations; but it is stated, in a local publication, that they "amounted to nearly £.13,000; and about £.2000 more at the same time were appropriated to the general repairs of the central tower and other parts of the fabric: of these sums about £.2000 were subscribed by the Bishop, Dean and Chapter, and other members of the Cathedral; £.5000 by the nobility, gentry, and clergy of the Diocese, and the Bishops and Chapters of other dioceses; and the remaining £.8000 were charged upon the estates of the Church."—"Hereford Guide," edit. 1827, p. 140. The new works and alterations then made are thus specified in the same volume:—"The total rebuilding of the west front without a tower, the foundations of which were removed fifteen feet inward, and the nave consequently was as much shortened; the arcades and clerestory windows in the upper part of the nave, altered from the circular to the pointed form; the vaulting of the nave renewed; the roofs of the nave, choir, and transepts flattened; the spire taken down from the central tower; the battlements raised somewhat higher, and pinnacles with crockets placed at the angles." At the same time the Cathedral yard was levelled. In the year 1793 the Dean and Chapter

1790, indignant at the proceedings at Hereford, says, "it is partly through the neglect of the Chapters, and partly by the ill management of the architects they employ, that they (the Cathedrals) are falling about our ears." The lives of sixteen men were placed in danger, and some were killed by the negligence of the influential persons in placing the scaffolding within the nave. Even Mr. Garbett, who is disposed not only to justify but applaud most of the new works in the nave, &c., admits that the "doors and niches of the west front are poor in themselves, and strikingly at variance with the rest, as to offend at first view; and to excite, from their prominent situation, a prejudice against the whole fabric. Nor is this partial deviation in style the only thing to be lamented. The foundation (the church) itself has been so much abridged, that of the four arches which perished with the tower, two only have been rebuilt, and those without the least decorative feature. A change also took place in the interior, for which no reason has been assigned; and which merits unqualified condemnation, viz. raising the pavement so as to conceal the square basement of the pillars, and consequently to diminish the height both of the nave and side aisles. The choir was originally approached by a flight of steps; but these are now done away." The accompanying engraving shews the original style and finishing of the arches and columns of the nave, the triforium, above, and the clerestory still higher, though it seems that the last may have had its windows inserted subsequent to the first building. The arched roof is also evidently of later architecture than the lower arches, as are the walls, windows, &c. of the ailes.

The architecture of the original Choir is illustrated by PLATE X. where

appealed to the public, in the Hereford Journal, &c. for additional aid, stating that they had expended all the moneys raised, "the income of their fabric estates, and the further sum of £.4000 raised upon their other estates, to the restoration of the necessary parts of their ancient fabric, that there is still required to complete that object £.3000, which must remain a charge on the Dean and Chapter." They then call for another subscription, to enable them to make a finishing to the central tower, in place of the destroyed spire, and say that it is estimated at £.1000, towards which they had subscribed among themselves £.547. The remaining sum does not appear to have come in, for the works then executed did not appear to have satisfied many of the former subscribers. Mr. Duncumb states that "an expenditure of nearly £.20,000 has proved very inadequate to the restoration," *Collections for Herefordshire, &c. vol. i. p. 529.*

we recognise the style of its strong semicircular arches, between immense piers; also its triforium, of corresponding design, and its clerestory of the first pointed character. There were three of these compartments on each side of the choir, but they are all either partially or wholly filled up by screens, monuments, or walling, and hence the true effect of this part of Lozing's work is scarcely to be distinguished. This division of the building, including the lofty semicircular arches under the tower, and the arch or arches which originally opened to the Lady Chapel, must have exhibited a fine and solemn example of true Norman architecture. It is also probable that the Lady Chapel, of Lozing's time, if finished, was terminated semicircularly, in accordance with the fashion of the age. We may safely infer that the ailes of the choir were executed in a corresponding style, as the terminating arches of the ailes, both to the west and to the east, are precisely like those of the choir. In PLATE XIII. one of these arches is shewn, and also the soffit, mouldings, and capitals of the south eastern arch of the choir, as seen in the aisle. These prints represent the mouldings round the arch on the choir and aisle sides as different in their details, the latter having merely a sort of bead, or torus, whilst the former has several torus and zigzag mouldings. In the triforium, the mouldings, as well as the filling up of the arch and the capitals, are variously enriched with Norman decorations. "The clerestory range of the choir," says Mr. Garbett, p. 35, "consists of an inner and an outer wall, forming an avenue that, prior to the insertion of the great east window, was continued round the extremity. The inner wall is separated by piers into three compartments; each compartment contains two low trefoil arches on the sides, and a high pointed arch in the centre, which is subdivided by a tall clustered column, branching off in the head, and forming two lesser arches. Each pier, which with the arches and arcades is *Saxon*^s, is surmounted by two gothic pediments; and from

^s The application of the term Saxon to architecture admitted to be executed by the Normans is calculated to mislead the young and uninitiated reader. It may as well be called Roman. A discriminating and critical writer, as Mr. Garbett shews himself in most parts of his clever little volume to be, should be more precise in his language. This gentleman recommends, very urgently, that the choir be enlarged, by taking away the present clumsy altar screen, opening and

between these pediments rises a small clustered column, sustaining the stone vaulting, the groins of which are the same in disposition and number with those of the Lady Chapel."

As indicated in the Ground Plan, the arches under the north and south sides of the tower are propped up by square piers at the centre of each, and pieces of masonry, built up against the old piers. The architect, or builder, probably considered some support of this kind to be necessary to sustain the superincumbent weight of the tower; but nothing can be more unsightly and unarchitectural in its character and effect. It is clumsy, tasteless, and bad. If the arches were in danger, why not have constructed screens, similar to those at Salisbury (see View in my Cathedral Antiquities, Salisbury), or as at Canterbury; or with inverted arches, as at Wells. "Of all plans," says Mr. Garbett, "which a country mason could have selected out of numerous blunders, this central pillar is, perhaps, the worst, whether we respect its utter destitution of character, its glaring obtrusiveness, its acknowledged inutility, nay, its tendency to impair the fabric, by exciting a reaction, and forcing out of the perpendicular the clerestory range of the choir. Nor is this all; for of the four circular arches which communicate between the side aisles of the choir and nave and the transept, one only remains in its original state, the other three having been blocked up, leaving only a small passage way in each; the adjoining arch on either side the choir has shared the same fate; and as to the arches above, the present surface of the wall exhibits not a trace of the rich work which lies concealed behind it," (p. 61.)

Of the TRANSEPT, we see by the dark colour of the Ground Plan that parts of the wall are old, and part of a lighter shade, intimating a later date. Mr. Garbett contends that the eastern wall of the south transept is a portion of Athelstan's Church. Its architectural style of arches, columns, triforium, &c. is shewn in PLATE XI. and the plan in PLATE I., but if this part of the

including the Lady Chapel, and terminating it at the west under the eastern arch of the tower. This suggestion is certainly entitled to the consideration of the Chapter, and with some other improvements, much wanted, may easily, and upon moderate terms, be made, when architects and workmen are found to be skilful, honest, and industrious.

building be of that prelate's age, I must conclude that the lower part of the tower, with the smaller arches to the aisles, and the present chapter room, &c. are of the same time. These members of the Church certainly exhibit some dissimilitude of forms and details to the choir and nave, but it is difficult to account for their preservation by the first Norman prelate: for he, like the generality of the Normans, was too ambitious of originality and superiority, as well as too national, to engraft new works upon those of his Anglo-Saxon predecessors. All, however, is left to conjecture,—and my good friend, Mr. Garbett, may indulge freely and fully in his without any fear of having it overruled by incontrovertible evidence. The south end of this transept has a large window, of six lights, inserted, and also another of four lights in the western wall. In the *north transept* we perceive a style and character of architecture unlike any other part of the building, and, indeed, of very unusual character. It is well defined in PLATES XI. and XII., in which the arch mouldings of the open arches of the triforium, and of the windows are represented as being almost triangular, or rather forming two sides of a triangle. They display several mouldings, and, as in the Lady Chapel, are enriched with a sculptured ornament called the dog-tooth. The capitals of the clustered columns are richly foliated. Of this transept Mr. Garbett says, “The sharp pointed arches opening into the side aisle; their distribution into multiplied mouldings of the most delicate execution; the arcades immediately above, divided by mullions into lesser arches, and closed in by perforated quatrefoils in circles; the high pointed and expanded windows, differing only according to their situations, but especially that towards the north, which occupies nearly the whole of the extremity; the dog-tooth quatrefoil and patterns in mosaic, tastefully introduced within the arches, and on the surface of the walls, all preserve the same acute and determined character; with the lofty stone vaulting connecting together the different objects, render this apartment an exquisite specimen of the architectural genius of the twelfth century.” This transept is adorned by a very interesting monument of antient architectural and sculptural design, raised to the memory of Saint Cantelupe, which will be hereafter noticed. It is, however, most lamentably disfigured by numerous pews and seats, appropriated to the

parishioners of St. John the Baptist's parish, who formerly occupied part of the nave, and who from prescriptive right claim accommodation within the walls of the Cathedral Church.

Behind the altar, and extending north and south beyond the aisles, as shewn in the plan, is the EASTERN TRANSEPT, a portion dissimilar in architectural character to any other part of the Church. It consists of two aisles, of the same height and same width, with three columns and two piers extending through the middle, north and south. One of the columns and the piers are now incorporated in a screen and walls enclosing the western end of the Lady Chapel. They are represented in PLATE V., which also displays the character of the rib mouldings, the varied and enriched style of the capitals, the height of the vaulting, &c. In this view I have omitted the temporary screen, which is made to fill up the two arches at the west end of the Lady Chapel, and thus shut out the whole of that very fine and very interesting apartment. It is not easy to account for the original meaning and appropriation of this eastern transept, nor for its union with the Lady Chapel, and the peculiar separation of that from the choir. It was most likely intended to contain four or more chantries or altars under the eastern windows, and might also have been connected with the COLLEGE, as a cloister or corridor, communicates between that edifice, and the south transept. "In noticing the architecture of these transepts," says Mr. Garbett, p. 40, "their construction must not be overlooked. Although they are in part open from north to south, by means of the avenue which separates the Lady Chapel from the choir, they are, in reality, nothing more than the side aisles of the latter extended into double aisles, having a pillar in the centre for the sustentation of the groined roof; and forming a square apartment at each extremity, lighted by four windows. The head work of the windows on the east side of the south extremity (see PLATE XIII.) differs from that of those in the north (see PLATE V.), the spandrils formed by the centre and side mullions in the crown of the arch containing each an oblong quatrefoil. The windows towards the south are still more varied." The same gentleman considers this transept to be of prior date to the aisles of the nave. Connected with, and branching from it, is the LADY CHAPEL, which may be regarded as the most beautiful specimen of architecture in the whole

Church. The *Plan* is given in the Ground Plan, which also displays the situations, proportionate openings, and number of its windows; whilst PLATES VIII. IX. and XVI. will clearly illustrate the general design and style of the interior architecture of this unique apartment. PLATE VII. represents one compartment, or *severy*, of the chapel on the north side, near the east end, with a section through one of the windows at that end. This sectional part shews the thickness of the wall beneath and above the window—the numerous columns and mouldings of the window—the several base mouldings on the outside, the geometrical forms, and mouldings, and clustered columns of the windows on the north side, with the rib mouldings of the arched ceiling, and a monumental niche with a statue, beneath. Above the windows is a quatrefoil panel, enriched with cusps and rosettes. A perspective view of the windows at the south east angle of this chapel is given in PLATE XVI. which serves to exemplify more clearly and fully the elaborate enrichments of the architecture. The whole design of the east end, with its five lights, or windows, and circular and oval panels above, with section of the vaulted roof over, and floor supported on vaults below, are delineated in PLATE IX. This plate also displays the crypt, with its exterior porch and stairs, on the north side, and Audley chapel to the south. The references are, A, stairs; B, crypt, or vault; C, lower part of the Audley chapel; D, upper part, approached by stairs, as indicated on the Ground Plan; E, roof to the stairs; F, an altar tomb, marked t in Plan, U; G, floor of chapel; H, vaulting of the roof; J, section of wall over the window; K, windows, a plan of the pier and pillars of one of which is given in the Ground Plan, S.

“The Lady Chapel, both within and without,” remarks Mr. Garbett, “displays simplicity of outline and beauty of detail. The sides consist of three compartments, separated on the outside by prominent buttresses of an antique kind; and within side by clustered shafts, with sculptured capitals of human heads and foliage, from whence springs the groined roof. Each compartment contains two long and narrow lights, the receding piers of which are enlivened by slender pillars, which sustain the detached mouldings of the arch above. The east end differs from the sides, as well in respect of design and ornament as of dimensions.”

From this brief account of the interior of the Lady Chapel, and from the engravings, a stranger, and an admirer of Christian architecture, will lament to learn that this fine room is filled and lumbered with old bookcases, and that its walls, columns, windows, and mouldings are obscured and smeared over with repeated coats of whitewash. Whilst many thousands of pounds were so tastelessly expended in building a west front, and the upper part of the nave, every lover of architecture must deplore the present neglected and dilapidated state of this chapel. Five or six hundred pounds, judiciously expended, would protect it from further injury, and remove all its disfigurements; but I can almost excuse the Chapter from commencing architectural repairs, after they have paid so dearly for experience, and suffered so severely from the consequent tax on its income.

In addition to what has been said of the Church generally and particularly, it will be proper to notice some architectural objects belonging to, or materially connected with it. These are the cloisters, the chapter house, the vestry, and the font. The first, commonly called the BISHOP'S CLOISTERS, to distinguish them from another cloister belonging to the college, consists at present of only two walks, or covered corridors, that to the west having been taken down to make room for a warehouse-looking pile of brick building appropriated to the grammar school. It does not appear that it ever had a walk on the north side against the Church. Between a continued series of buttresses are windows of large dimensions, with mullions and tracery. The vaulting of the roof is adorned with numerous ribbed mouldings, as indicated in the *Ground Plan* at x, at the intersections of which are shields, charged with sculptured figures, foliage, arms, &c. These ribs spring from slender pillars between the windows, and corbels heads on the other side. The entrance door-way to the CHAPTER HOUSE, from the east walk, still remains, but is walled up. It consists of a pointed arch, under a lofty, richly ornamented pedimental moulding, having clustered shafts on the sides, with foliated capitals. In the centre is a slender pillar, dividing the arch-way into two smaller openings. The once elegant chapter room, to which this door-way communicated, has fallen beneath the fanatic frenzy of the Cromwellian soldiers, and the injudicious zeal of Bishop Bisse, who carried away many materials to assist in repairing the adjoining palace.

“ A structure so elegant, and withal so necessary an appendage to a Cathedral Church,” remarks Mr. Garbett, “ was assuredly entitled to a better fate than it unhappily met with from opposite parties, who, as we see, anticipate by a rude despoliation the natural date of its decay and ruin.” This Chapter House appears from its small remains to have been decagonal in plan; and though its lower division shews the architecture of the end of the thirteenth century, the upper part was as late as the reign of Henry VI. Part of the vestibule is built up in a modern house, and three sides of the lower division remain in ruins.

Near the west end of the Cathedral Church, placed in its south aisle, is an ancient FONT, which consists of one piece of stone, cut into a sort of half globe, hollowed within, and adorned with sculpture on the exterior surface. Beneath so many semicircular arcades are figures of the twelve apostles. Round the rim is the Roman key ornament, the columns are twisted, and the whole rests on four lions. In this part of the design it resembles some of the architectural tombs of the Lombards.

The present CHAPTER ROOM, or vestry, marked w, in the Ground Plan, is an ancient part of the edifice. Within it is preserved an old *Map of the world*, which has long been regarded as a curiosity among antiquaries. The late Mr. Carter made a drawing of that portion called Great Britain, which was engraved for Gough’s “ British Topography,” wherein that zealous antiquary has printed some remarks on its age and character. Strange to say, the former members of the Chapter refused to allow any person to copy it for publication, and also neglected to furnish the public with any representation, or account of it. A better and more liberal feeling has operated on the present Chapter, who have allowed the map to be sent to London to be copied for the use of the “ Royal Geographical Society.” By a learned member of this very useful institution, I have reason to believe (being one of its council) that a memoir on, and engraving of this very curious specimen of early map drawing will be speedily published. Expecting this, I forbear to make further remarks here, as the subject is calculated to furnish an interesting topic for disquisition, and a few observations would neither be satisfactory nor do justice to the map.

Chap. XXX.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MOST INTERESTING MONUMENTS, AND NOTICES OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS INTERRED WITHIN THE CHURCH.

It has been already remarked that the Church, which we are now reviewing, contains more monuments of Bishops, Deans, &c. than perhaps any other Cathedral in England. The "Hereford Guide" tells us that it is the burial place of at least thirty-four prelates, the sites of whose interments have been ascertained, and of one other, John Le Briton, whose place of sepulture is unknown. John Tyler, Bishop of Landaff, and Dean of this Cathedral, was interred here, and many other persons of eminence have been buried within the walls: but the sepulchral memorials of several have been destroyed, and others much mutilated. It is asserted in the "Guide," that when the Parliamentary soldiers occupied the city, in 1645, no less than one hundred and seventy brasses were taken away, and several of the monuments mutilated and defaced, but marks of some of them still remain¹. Several brasses were likewise displaced when the Cathedral underwent its extensive repairs, subsequent to the fall of the west end in 1786, and no less than two tons weight was sold to a brazier.

¹ Though Hereford suffered materially in those barbarous, fanatical, psalm-singing wars, it is particularly noted for its loyalty. On the restoration of its privileges by Charles II. its motto was, "*Invictæ fidelitatis præmium.*" And Phillips, the encomiast of Herefordshire Cider, says,

" Yet the cider land unstained with guilt ;
The cider land, obsequious still to thrones,
Abhor'd such base disloyal deeds, and all
Her pruning-hooks extended into swords,
Undaunted to assist the trampled right
Of monarchy."

In the present volume I propose to take notice of the most material still remaining in the Church, and point out their respective situations by references to the Ground Plan.

In the south aisle of the nave, beneath one of the windows (No. 1), is a tomb to the memory of Sir RICHARD PEMBRIDGE, Knight of the Garter, who died in 1375. On an altar-shaped monument is an effigy of the deceased, and on the sides and end are seven shields, charged with his arms, &c.: it was removed to this place from the Grey Friars monastery. East of this, under a pointed arch in the wall (No. 2), is a stone effigy, erroneously said to represent BISHOP ATHELSTAN; and near it, at No. 3, is another niche, with the remnant of a tomb, ascribed to BISHOP WALTER, and noted in the Guide as "the most ancient monument in the Cathedral."

Inserted in the wall of the north aisle of the nave (No. 4) is a handsome monument to BISHOP BOOTH, whose effigy rests on an altar tomb, pontifically robed, which was painted and gilt; there are two angels seated at the head of the statue. Attached to the sides of the tomb, and in the spandrels of the arch, are twelve shields of arms; viz. those of Ethelbert, the See, the Deanery, Booth's. This monument was painted and gilt, and is adorned with an ogee arch, having bold and rich crockets, and an elaborate finial.

Following the order of numbers on the Plan, we next examine the sepulchral memorials in the *north transept*, called St. Catherine's aisle: No. 5 points out the situation of an old monument inserted in the wall, which is represented in PLATE XII. It consists of an arched recess, and contains a coffin-shaped tomb, supporting the effigy of a Bishop in pontifical robes. This commemorates THOMAS CHARLTON. A view of it is engraved in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," vol. i. p. 97. In the eastern aisle of this transept is the most interesting ancient tomb, or rather shrine, in the Church. It is said to enclose the bones, or certain relics of the sainted CANTELUPE, of whom we have already recorded some particulars. The annexed engraving, PLATE XIV., supersedes the necessity of description, excepting to remark that one side of the shrine, with its six niches and mail-clad knights, is enclosed by a pew, and thus shut out from sight. The execution of the sculpture, in the armour and the varied attitudes of the figures, and the animals under

their feet, the foliage in the spandrels of the arches, and the capitals of the columns are all beautiful and admirable. In the diversified expression and character of the figures, and the fancy displayed in the whole design, we recognise the hand of a skilful and experienced artist: and had this relic of monastic superstition been met with among the ruins of some classical building of Italy, its beauties would have been proclaimed by all the connoisseurs and cognoscenti of that famed country. It has been already remarked that the shrine was made, and the bones transferred to this spot, about five years after the saint's decease, and it is probable that the *transept* was designed and erected at the same time, to give additional effect and importance to the event. Mr. Duncumb describes the tomb of "freestone," and Mr. Gough calls it "red stone;" but I believe that it consists of Purbeck marble, a stone of greyish colour, abounding with shells. It is, however, absurdly coated with white paint, and thereby appears like common board. In Gough's "*Sepulchral Monuments*," vol. i. p. 62, is a short account of this shrine, accompanied by an engraving, from a drawing by Mr. Carter. On a gravestone, in this transept, is a long Latin inscription to the memory of JOHN PHILIPS, author of the poem entitled "*Cider*," which was once popular, but is now almost obsolete. He died in February, 1708, at the age of thirty-two.

Against the north wall is a bust of BISHOP FIELD, under a canopy. Between the ailes of this transept and the choir, is a handsome monument to the memory of BISHOP AQUABLANCA (No. 7). It consists of columns, three open arches, with canopies covering and enclosing an effigy of the prelate. Near this monument, resting on the floor, is an effigy on a coffin tomb, to the memory of DEAN AQUABLANCA, nephew of the Bishop.

Against the north wall of the north aisle of the choir (No. 8), is a monumental memorial ascribed to BISHOP MAPENORE, with his effigy; nearly opposite to which (No. 9) is another old monument, said to cover the grave of BISHOP BENNET. At 10 is an effigy, on a coffin tomb, for BISHOP CLIVE; near which is a door-way (3) to the once splendid *monumental* and *chantry chapel* of BISHOP STANBURY. The plan of this is shewn (1) in the Ground Plan, PLATE I., and an interior view, with representations of its numerous

shields, most of which are allusive to our Saviour and to saints, are engraved in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," vol. ii. p. 240. At the time Mr. Gough wrote his account, he states that "this chapel is used as a vestry for the churchwardens, and not shewn by the vergers." It is now certainly unoccupied, but in a dirty, neglected condition. At the east end was an altar, to the right of which, in a niche of the wall, is a coffin tomb, supporting the effigy of a Bishop, of fine proportions, with a crozier in the left hand. The whole interior of the chapel is covered with tracery and panelling, as is the groined ceiling, which resembles in style that of King's College Chapel, Cambridge. On the north wall of the choir is a long inscription to Stanbury, whence some have supposed that he was buried near the altar; and Willis thinks that the effigy in the chapel is intended to represent some other Bishop, but this conjecture seems very improbable. At the west end of the chapel are the arms of Canterbury, Hereford, and Stanbury.

On the outside of this chapel, in the aisle (No. 12), is an effigy beneath a pointed niche in the wall, with an inscription to BISHOP LOZING, but it is not likely that such a distinguished prelate and builder would have been interred in that situation. Indeed it may be remarked, in this place, that four or five of the effigies of Bishops, with the niches in which they are placed, and the accompanying inscriptions, were apparently all made at one time, and subsequent to the decease of the respective persons.

Nearly opposite, beneath the eastern arch of this aisle, is a very handsome alabaster altar tomb (No. 11), sustaining a beautiful effigy, and adorned with several small statues in niches, all of the same material. This monument is variously ascribed, as it has no inscription to intimate the name of the person for whom it was intended. Willis and Duncumb consider that it belongs to Bishop Stanbury. There are eleven statues on the outside, two at the feet, and the vergers states that there are other figures on the side, towards the altar. The shields on them would most likely enable us to appropriate the monument to its proper Bishop.

In the north side of the eastern transept are two old tombs at 13 and 14, respectively assigned to BISHOPS SWINFORD and GODWIN, both much mutilated.

lated. Against the eastern wall, at 15, is a large, clumsy monument to BISHOP WESTFAYLING, with his effigy reclining on one side.

The *Lady Chapel*, now the library, contains some ancient memorials worthy of particular notice. No. 17 is the site of the very curious and interesting monument represented in Plate xv. and generally attributed to a HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, EARL OF HEREFORD. An effigy of the deceased is placed on a ledge, in a square recess, clad in chain and plate armour, with long spurs, a small helmet, and a dog at his feet. The frame of the tomb is adorned with rosettes and panelled buttresses, with a canopy of open trefoil arched mouldings above, and panelling below. It is surmounted by an open screen of elaborate and exquisite workmanship, in which are two small statues of females, seated, and apparently offering incense. The heads are gone. Duncumb describes two shields of arms as attached to the tomb. In a niche to the east (see Plate viii.) at No. 18, is an effigy of a female, said to be that of the wife of the Earl. There is probably some error in ascribing these monuments to Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and his Countess; for, on referring to the account of that family in Dugdale's "Baronage," I do not find that either of them was buried here, or had any immediate connexion with the Cathedral. The design of the screen of the monument, and of the two effigies, are of different ages. There were eight or nine Humphrey Bohuns. Mr. Gough, in "Sepulchral Monuments," says that the arms indicate the man to be a Bohun, but not an earl of Hereford.

At the south-east angle of this chapel (No. 19) is a fragment of a statue, which Mr. Duncumb describes as "a lady wearing a coronet," but which other antiquaries consider to be that of ST. ETHELBERT, taken from a pedestal near the high altar, where Bishop Mayo ordered by his will that his own monument should be erected. Against the south wall, near the west end of the chapel, is a monument, in a niche, to DEAN BEREW, or BOREW, whose effigy is placed on a slab beneath a pointed arch. Small figures of boars, with sprigs of rue, are sculptured in a cavetto moulding round the arch. Near this, on the floor, are monumental slabs, with fragments of brasses, &c. which covered the graves of persons who were interred here. (See Figures 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.) One of these commemorated RICHARD DE LA MARR, and his

lady, ISABELLA, who died respectively in 1435 and 1421. Another was to DEAN HAROLD: 1393.

In the south wing of the *eastern transept* are the following monuments (No. 21)—BISHOP LEWIS CHARLTON, a mutilated effigy of whom on a dilapidated tomb, with shields of arms, and an inscription, commemorate his name and sepulture². Near it, at 22, is a large mass of marble and stone, painted, &c. in the bad taste of 1636, to the memory of BISHOP COKE. At the southern extremity are tombs to BISHOP LINDSELL (23), DEAN HARVEY (24), and DEAN CHANDLER adjoining.

The south aisle of the choir is adorned with a very handsome monument (at 25), to BISHOP MAYO, whose effigy, in freestone on an altar tomb of the same, and surmounted by a canopy of unusual and fine design, are represented in the annexed engraving (See Plate xiii.) The monuments, Nos. 26, 27, 30, and 31, are indicated in the Wood Cut in the title page. Beneath four pointed arches, on slabs, are four effigies said to represent BISHOPS DE VERE, FOLIOT, BETUN, and MELUN. On the floor is a fine, large, inlaid brass, almost the only relic of the sort in the church, for DEAN FROWCESTER (37). The place of sepulture of BISHOP RAYNELM is pointed out by No. 28.

In the south transept are three monuments pointed out by figures 32, 33, 34. The first refers to a large altar tomb to ALEXANDER DENTON and his lady, whose effigies repose on a slab of alabaster. Willis states that Denton was buried at Hillesdon, in Buckinghamshire, in 1576.

Beneath the great south window in the wall is a monument to BISHOP TREVENANT, who most probably rebuilt that end of the church. Against the west wall (No. 34), is a mural slab to the memory of DEAN TYLER, who was also Bishop of Landaff.

The CHOIR has fifty stalls for the members of the Cathedral, a pulpit, and a throne. Beneath the seats of the stalls are various carvings, some of which are executed with much spirit; and others distinguished for the grotesque and ludicrous figures represented. The great and inappropriate screen,

² A view and account of this tomb are given in Gough's "Sep. Mon." vol. i. Pl. XLVII.

which is returned on the north and south sides, has been already noticed. Within the last few years, the *east window* has been filled with painted glass: being a copy from a picture by Mr. West, of the Last Supper.

The Choir contains several monuments, some of which are very imposing in materials and workmanship, though not very attractive as objects of art or antiquity. No. 29 is the site of the ponderous mass of marble raised to the memory of BISHOP BISSE and the COUNTESS OF PLYMOUTH, his lady. When this monument was raised, another for BISHOP BRAOES, with his effigy, was removed to the opposite side of the choir.

BISHOPS BUTLER, BEAUCLERK, HUMPHREYS, CROFTS, and TRELICK were interred in the choir, near the altar, where flat stones cover their remains.

THE following Notices of the Palaces of the Bishops of this See are given in Leland's Itinerary, vol. viii. p. 54, ed. 1744:—

PALATIA EPISCOPI HEREFORDEM.

Sugwas a slite Shot, or more, of *Wy Ryver* on the lifte Ripe of it 2. Miles *dim.* It stondithe in the Roots of an Hillet, and a Park by it now without Dere.—*Colwel* Park longed to the Byshope of *Hereford* by ³ *Malvern* Chace, and a Pece of ³ *Malvern* is the Byshops, fro the Crest of the Hill, as it aperithe by a Dyehe.

Bosberie x. Miles by North Est from *Hereford* at the Head of *Ledon* Reveret, and thereby is a place longginge to Seint *John's* in *London* caulled *Upledon*.

Gul. Ver. *episcopus, ut putet ex ejus* ^a *epitaphio, multa egregia construxit ædificia.*

Whitburne 7. Miles from *Worcester*. It is in the very extreme Parte of *Herefordshire* on the righte banke of *Temde Ryver*.

³ Malvern MS.

^a Epitaphia MS.

Johannes *Filius* Alani, *Dominus de Arundel*, cepit Byssops Castell, et constabularium ^β castris fide data interfecit anno regni 45. Henrici 3. et ^γ inde tenuit pene 6. annis.

There was a faire Mansion Place for the Byshope at *Ledbry* XII. Miles by Est North Est from *Hereford*, and VII, Myles or more from *Rosse*. This Hous is all in Ruynes. The convict Prison for the Byshope of *Heriford* was at *Rosse*, now at *Hereford*.

Rosse at the veri West End of the Paroche Church Yard at *Rosse*, now in clene Ruynes.

Byshops Castle a 23. Miles by North Northe West from *Hereford* in *Shropshire*.—It is XII. Miles from *Shrowsbirie*.

Prestebry 5. Miles from *Glocester* hard by *Clife*. Ther is a Parke hard by *Prestebry*.

Joannes le Breton *episcopus* Hereforden. *fuit aliquanto tempore vicecomes* Hereford: *custos maner: de Abergeveney, et trium castrorum.*

Breton *episcopus* *custos Garderobe domini* ^α *regis.*

Kilpek Castelle a 5. Mils from *Hereford* by Southe West very nigh *Worne Brooke*.

Some Ruines of the Wauls yet stonde. Ther was a Priorie of Blake Monks suppressyd in *Thomas Spofford's* Byshope of *Herford's* time, and clerly united to *Glocester*.

^β Cast. MS.

^γ In detinuit MS.

^α Rege MS.

A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE

Bishops of Hereford,

WITH THE CONTEMPORARY KINGS OF ENGLAND.

BISHOPS.	Consecrated or Installed.	Died or Translated.	Buried at	Kings.
[For the list of Bishops previously to Ethelstan, vide pages 3, 4, 5.]				
Ethelstan	Supp. 1012	Died . . Feb. 10, 1055 ¹	Hereford	{ Ethelred II. to Ed. Confessor.
Leofgar . . . . .	. . . . . 1056	Killed . June 16, 1056	. . . . .	Edw. Confessor.
See vacant four years.				
Aldred (in trust) . . . . .	. . . . .	{ York 1060 } { D. Sept. 11, 1069 }	York	{ Ed. Con. Harold II. and Wm. I.
Walter of Lorraine	Con. 1060	Died 1079	Hereford	
Robert Lozing	Con. . . . Dec. 29, 1079	Died . . June 26, 1095	Hereford	William I.
Gerard . . . . .	. . . . . 1095	{ York 1095 } { Died 1101 }	York	William I.
Roger Lardarius	Not consecrated.			
Raynelm, or Raynald	{ Appointed 1101 } { Con. Aug. 30, 1107 }	Died . . Oct. 28, 1115	Hereford	Henry I.
Geoffry de Clive	Con. . . . Dec. 26, 1115	Died Feb. 3, 1119	Hereford	Henry I.
Richard de Capella	Con. . . . Jan. 16, 1121	Died . . Aug. 15, 1127	Hereford	Henry I.
Robert de Betun	Con. . . . June 19, 1131	Died . . April 22, 1148	Hereford	Henry I.
Gilbert Foliot	Con. . . . Sept 5, 1149	To London 1162	. . . . .	Stephen.
Robert de Melun	Con. . . . Dec. 22, 1163 ²	Died . . March 4, 1167	Hereford	Henry II.
See vacant seven years.				
Robert Foliot	Con. . . . Oct. 4, 1174	Died . . May 9, 1186	Hereford	Henry II.
William de Vere	Con. . . . Oct. 6, 1186	Died . . Dec. 24, 1199	Hereford	Henry II.
Egidius, or Giles de } Bruse, or Braoes . . . }	Con. . . . Sept. 24, 1200	Died . . Nov. 5, 1215	Hereford	John.
Hugh de Mapenore	Con. . . . Dec. 6, 1216	Died . . April, 1219	Hereford	Henry III.
Hugh Foliot	Con. . . . Nov. 1, 1219	Died . . July 26, 1234	Hereford	Henry III.
Ralph de Maydenstan	Con. . . . Nov. 12, 1234	{ Resigned Dec. 17, } 1239. { Died 1244 }	Gloucester	Henry III.
Peter de Aquablanca	Con. . . . Dec. 23, 1240	Died . . Nov. 27, 1268	Hereford	Henry III.
John Breton, LL.D.	Con. . . . June 3, 1269	Died April, 1275	Hereford (supp.)	Henry III.
Thomas Cantelupe	Con. . . . Sept. 8, 1275	Died . . Aug. 25, 1282	Hereford	Edward I.
Richard de Swinford	Con. . . . March 7, 1283	Died March 15, 1316	Hereford	Edward I.
Adam de Orilton, LL.D. . . .	Con. . . . Sept. 12, 1317	Worcester 1327	Winchester	Edward II.
Thomas Charlton, LL.D. . . .	Con. . . . Oct. 18, 1327	Died . . Jan. 11, 1343	Hereford	Edward III.
John Trellick, D. D.	Con. . . . June 24, 1344	Died Feb. 1360	Hereford (supp.)	Edward III.
Lewis Charlton, S. T. P. . . .	Con. . . . Oct. 25, 1361	Died . . May 23, 1369	Hereford	Edward III.
Wm. Courteney, LL. D. . . .	Con. 1369	London Sept. 12, 1375	Maidstone	Edward III.
John Gilbert . . . . .	. . . . . Sept. 12, 1375	St. David's 1389	Haverfordwest	Edward III.
John Trevenant	Con. . . . June 20, 1389	Died . . 1403 or 1404	Hereford	Richard II.
Robert Mascall	Con. . . . July 2, 1404	Died . . Dec. 22, 1416	{ White Friars, } { London }	Henry IV.

¹ Leland says 1061; Antiq. of Cath. says 1056.² Antiq. of Cath. says Jan. 11, 1162; Willis says May 22, 1161.

BISHOPS.	Consecrated or Installed.	Died or Translated.	Buried at	Kings.
Edmund Lacy, D.D.	Con. ... April 18, 1417	{ Exeter 1420 } { D. May 23, 1455 }	Exeter	Henry V.
Thomas Polton, LL. B. ...	Con. ... Nov. 9, 1420	{ Chichester 1422 } { D. Aug. 23, 1433 }	Rome	Henry V.
Thomas Spofford .....	..... Nov. 17, 1422	Resigned 1448	{ St. Mary's Ab- } { bey, York ... }	Henry V.
Rich. Beauchamp, LL. D.	Con. Feb. 9, 1449	Salisbury Aug. 14, 1450	Salisbury	Henry VI.
Richard Butler, or Bolers.	Con. ... Feb. 4, 1451	Lichfield, &c. 1453	Lichfield	Henry VI.
John Stanbury	Enth. ... April 25, 1453	Died ... May 11, 1474	Hereford	Henry VI.
Thomas Milling, S.T.P. ...	App. ... Aug. 15, 1474	Died 1492	Westminster.	Edward IV.
Edmund Audley	{ From Rochester, } { Dec. 26, 1492. }	{ Salisbury ... 1502 } { D. Aug. 23, 1525 }	Salisbury	Henry VII.
Adrian de Castello	Con. 1502	Bath and Wells, 1504	.....	Henry VII.
Richard Mayew, S.T.P. ...	Con. Oct. 1504	Died. ... April 18, 1516	Hereford	Henry VII.
Charles Booth, LL. D. ...	Con. ... Nov. 30, 1516	Died ... May 5, 1535	Hereford	Henry VIII.
Edward Fox, S.T.P.	Con. ... Sept. 26, 1535	Died ... May 8, 1538	{ S. Mary Mont- } { halt, Lond. ... }	Henry VIII.
Edmund Bonner, LL.D. ...	Elected Nov. 27, 1538	{ London 1539 } { D. Sept. 5, 1569 }	{ St. George's, } { Southwark ... }	Henry VIII.
John Skyp	Con. ... Nov. 23, 1539	Died 1552	London	Henry VIII.
John Harley	Con. ... May 26, 1553	{ Deprived ... 1554 } { Died 1557 }	.....	{ Edw. VI. & VII. }
Robt. Purfey, or Warton. .	Con. ... April 24, 1554	Died. ... Sept. 22, 1557	Hereford	Mary.
Thomas Reynolds	Not consecrated	Died ... Nov. 24, 1559	.....	.....
John Scory, S.T.P.	Con. ... July 20, 1559	Died ... June 26, 1585	Whitbourn	Elizabeth.
Herb. Westfayling, D.D. ...	Con. ... Dec. 12, 1585	Died. ... March 1, 1601	Hereford	Elizabeth.
Robert Bennett, D.D.	Con. ... Feb. 20, 1602	Died ... Oct. 25, 1617	Hereford	Elizabeth.
Francis Godwin, D.D. ...	Con. ... Nov. 28, 1617	Died April, 1633	Whitbourn	James I.
William Juxon, S.T.P. ...	{ Trans. to London } { before Con. ... }	.....	.....	.....
Augustine Lindsell, S.T.P.	Con. March 24, 1633	Died ... Nov. 6, 1634.	Hereford	Charles I.
Matthew Wren, D.D.	Con. ... March 8, 1635	{ Norwich ... 1636 } { Ely 1638 } { D. April 24, 1667 }	Cambridge	Charles I.
Theophilus Field, D.D. ...	Con. ... Dec. 23, 1635	Died ... June 2, 1636	Hereford	Charles I.
George Coke	Con. July 2, 1636	Died ... Dec. 10, 1646	.....	Charles I.
See vacant fourteen years.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nicholas Monk	Con. ... Jan. 13, 1661	Died. ... Dec. 17, 1661	Westminster.	Charles II.
Herbert Croft	Con. ... Feb. 9, 1662	Died ... May 18, 1691	Hereford	Charles II.
Gilbert Ironside, D.D. ...	Con. ... July 29, 1691	Died. ... Aug. 27, 1701	{ St. Mary So- } { merset, Lond. }	Wm. and Mary.
Humphrey Humphreys, } D.D.	Con. ... Dec. 2, 1701	Died ... Nov. 20, 1712	Hereford	William III.
Philip Bisse, D.D.	Enth. ... Sept. 17, 1713	Died ... Sept. 5, 1721	Hereford	Anne.
Ben. Hoadley, D.D.	Con. 1721	{ Salisbury } { Winchester } { Died 1761 }	Winchester	George I.
Hon. H. Egerton, D.D. ...	Con. ... Feb. 2, 1724	Died 1746	.....	George I.
Lord James Beauclerk. ...	Con. ... June 26, 1746	Died ... Oct. 19, 1787	Hereford	George II. & III.
Hon. John Harley, D.D. ...	Con. Nov. 1787	Died ... Jan. 7, 1788	{ Brampton } { Bryan ... }	George III.
John Butler.	Con. 1788	Died. ... Dec. 10, 1802	Hereford	George III.
Foliot Herbert Walker } Cornwall, D.D. }	Con. Jan. 1803	To Worcester ... 1808	.....	George III.
John Luxmore, D.D.	Con. July 1808	{ To St. Asaph, } { June, 1815 }	.....	George III.
George Isaac Hunting- } ford, D.D. }	Con. July 5, 1815	.....	.....	George III.

A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE

Deans of Hereford.

WITH BIOGRAPHICAL MEMORANDA.

The ensuing List of the Names, Dates of Election, &c. of the Deans of Hereford has been derived from the published Accounts in Le Neve's "*Fasti Ecclesie*," who acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Reynolds, "sometime Registry of Hereford," Willis's "*Survey of the Cathedrals*," and various miscellaneous works. Though the Author has endeavoured to make it complete and correct, and has attempted to reconcile, or at least improve upon, the lists of each of the authors here specified, he is aware of defects and omissions which he has not the means of remedying.

No.	DEANS.	Elected, &c.	Died or removed.
1	Ralph ¹	Held it 1140	Deposed by Bishop Betun.
2	Geffrey, or Geoffrey .....	..... 1150	.....
3	Ralph ².....	..... 1157	.....
4	Geffrey, or Geoffrey.....	..... 1173	.....
5	Richard .....	.....about 1187	.....
6	Hugh de Breuse ³.....	..... 1202	.....
7	Hugh de Mapenore ⁴.....	..... 1203	Bishop of Hereford..... 1216
8	Henry	Consecrated Jan. 15, 1216	.....
9	Thomas de Bosbury.....	.....about 1218	Died .....Sept. 26, 1231
10	Ralph de Maideston ⁵	Elected .. Dec. 14, 1231	Bishop of Hereford..... 1234
11	Stephen de Thorne	Elect. about Oct. 23, 1234	.....
12	Ancellinus, or Amseln ⁶...	.....about 1247	.....
13	Giles de Avenbury.....	Elected 1271	Died ...13 C. Oct. 1277 or 1278
14	John de Aquablanca ⁷.....	.....about 1278	Died 1320
15	Stephen de Ledbury ⁸	Elected 1320	Died 1352
16	Thomas de Trellick ⁹	Elected 1352	Dean of St. Paul's..... 1363
17	William de Birmingham ...	..... 1363	Living in 1369
18	John de Middleton ¹⁰.....	.....	Deprived .....about 1280

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMORANDA OF THE DEANS.

¹ Some writers place John de Middleton as the first Dean, whilst others state that Ralph was constituted by Bishop Betun, who shortly after deposed him. *Ang. Sac.* vol. ii. p. 312. He appears as witness to *Will. Devereux's* grant to Croyland in the time of King Stephen. *Antiquities of the Cath.* 223, and *Mon. Anglic.*

² A second Ralph is given in the lists, but it is not clear that he is a different person to the first Dean. In the *Antiquities of Hereford* he is described as opposing Bishop Betun, who was dead before this Dean was appointed.

³ Le Neve places Breuse as second Dean, but he occurs as sixth in Willis's list, and third in "The Antiquities," Giles de Breuse was Bishop at the same time, and probably his brother.

⁴ Giraldus tells us that this Dean was proposed for the See of St. David's in 1203. In 1216 he was advanced from the Deanery to the Bishopric.

⁵ See Account of Bishops, p. 14.

⁶ According to Willis and Dugdale, he held this Deanery in 1247 and 1262. In "The Antiquities" he is called Antellinus, with the date of 1256.

⁷ He was nephew of Bishop Aquablanca. In his will he directed his body to be interred near the Bishop's in the north aisle. His effigy, in the Dean's habit, lies on a slab.

⁸ Dugdale gives the dates of 1341 and 1343; the *Antiquities*, 1331; and Willis, as above. He was Prebendary of Bullinghope.

⁹ Trellick was made Bishop of Rochester in 1364.

¹⁰ Le Neve and Dugdale erroneously place Middleton as the first Dean. *Willis*. And his name occurs as the second in "The Antiquities."

No.	DEANS.	Elected, &c.	Died or removed.
19	John Harold ¹¹	Installed.....1330	Died.....Oct. 19, 1393
20	John Prophet	Installed .. Nov. 7, 1393	Dean of York 1407
21	Thomas Felde, LL. D. ¹² ..	Installed.. April 20, 1407	Died July, 1419
22	John Stanwey.....	..... 1419	Died Aug. 9, 1434
23	Henry Shelford	Installed.. Sept. 26, 1434	Died 1445 or 1446
24	John Berew ¹³	Elected.... 1445 or 1446	Died April 6, 1462
25	John ap Richard.....	Elected .. June 24, 1462	Deprived June 26, 1462
26	Richard Pede, LL. D.	Installed.. March 8, 1462	Died 1480
27	Thomas Chaudeler, D. D. ¹⁴	Installed March 26, 1481	Died Nov. 2, 1490
28	Oliver King, LL. D. ¹⁵	Installed March 23, 1490	Resigned 1491
29	John Harvey ¹⁶	Installed about July, 1491	Died. about April, 1500
30	Reginald West.....	Elected..... about 1501	Resigned 1512
31	Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal ¹⁷	Elected..... 1512	Resigned Dec. 3, 1512
32	Edmund Frowcester, S.T.P. ¹⁸	Installed .. Jan. 27, 1512	Died..... May 16, 1529
33	Galmaliel Clifton, LL. D. ¹⁹ ..	Installed .. Aug. 14, 1530	Died April 29, 1541
34	Hugh Coren, or Curwyn ²⁰ ..	Installed ... June 1, 1541	Archbishop of Dublin..... 1555
35	Edmund Daniel, A. M. ²¹ ..	Installed ... July 3, 1553	Deprived 1559
36	John Ellis, M. A.	Installed .. Feb. 18, 1559	Died about 1576
37	John Watkins, A. M. ²²	Nominated. . Jan. 9, 1576	Resigned 1593
38	Charles Langford, D. D. ²³ ..	Installed .. April 5, 1593	Died..... Oct. 23, 1607
39	Edmund Doughtie, A. M. ..	Installed.. Dec. 23, 1607	Died 1616
40	Richard Montague, D. D. ²⁴	Installed .. Dec. 9, 1616	Resigned 1617

¹¹ He was buried in the Cathedral, where the following fragment of an inscription remained in Willis's time—*"De Salme Mercy M.CCC.LXXXIII."* Willis's date is 1493.

¹² By will he directed his body to be interred in the Church of Maidstone; that forty marks be given to the Cathedral of Hereford, and ten pounds towards the fabric of Leighton Buzzard Church.—*Willis*.

¹³ This Dean was buried in the Lady Chapel, where an effigy in the south wall, under an arch, with figures of hoars, and the rue-leaf, are said to commemorate him.

¹⁴ His remains were interred in the Cathedral, where a monument with an effigy and an inscription remain.

¹⁵ He was principal secretary to Henry VII.—Bishop of Exeter in 1492—transferred to Bath and Wells, 1495. He pulled down and began to rebuild Bath Abbey Church, and died June 24, 1502. He was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where there is an inscription to his memory. See *History of Bath Abbey Church*; also *History of Wells Cathedral*.

¹⁶ By will he appointed to be buried in the Cathedral, before St. Margaret's Altar, and a chantry to be erected to his memory. Willis supposes the effigy in the upper end of the south aisle to be his.

¹⁷ See *Accounts of Wells Cathedral and York Cathedral*.

¹⁸ He was Canon and Prebendary of Barton Colwalle—interred in the upper end of the south aisle. His monument of marble contains his *"portraiture"* lying under a canopy, with figures of six saints engraved on two pillars which support it." *Antiquities of Cath.* p. 231. Willis gives a long inscription from his gravestone.

¹⁹ Canon of Windsor and York, and Rector of West Idlesley, in the county of Berks; buried in the Cathedral. In his will "he directed a solemn dirge to be kept for him in the Cathedral." *Willis*, p. 535.

²⁰ See some account of this Dean in the *History, &c. of Oxford Cathedral*, p. 25.

²¹ Prebendary of Worcester. In 1559 he was deprived of this Deanery by Queen Elizabeth. Retired to Rome, where he died Oct. 15, 1576, and was buried in the English Collegiate Chapel of St. Thomas a Becket. Willis gives a copy of the inscription on his monument at Rome.

²² Le Neve says he was installed March 13, 1574. *Antiquities of Cath.* say March 13, 1557. He died May, 1594.

²³ Prebendary of Bristol, and Rector of Stokehammond, Bucks. When he died he was Prebendary of Pratn Minus, Vicar of Lugwarden, and Rector of Eastham. Buried in the Cathedral. *Willis*.

²⁴ Exchanged the Deanery for the Archdeaconry of Hereford. *Willis*.

No.	DEANS.	Elected, &c.	Died or removed.
41	Silvanus Griffith, S. T. P. ²⁵	Installed .. Sept. 16, 1617	Died Nov. 1623
42	Oliver Lloyd, LL. D. ²⁶ . . . .	.....	Died 1625
43	Daniel Price, S. T. P. ²⁷ . . .	Installed .. Dec. 16, 1623	Died Sept. 23, 1631
44	John Richardson, D. D. ²⁸ . .	Installed .. Oct. 27, 1631	Died 1636
45	Jonathan Brown, S. T. P. ²⁹	Installed 1636	Died Dec. 1, 1643
46	Herbert Croft, D. D.	Installed 1644	Bishop of Hereford 1661
47	Thomas Hodges, D. D. ³⁰ . .	Installed .. Dec. 10, 1661	Died Aug. 22, 1672
48	George Benson, S. T. P. ³¹ . .	Installed .. Sept. 10, 1672	Died Aug. 21, 1692
49	John Tyler, D. D. ³²	Installed .. Sept. 27, 1692	Bishop of Landaff. 1706
50	Robert Clavinger ³³	Installed 1724	Bishop of Landaff. 1724
51	John Harris ³⁴	Installed .. May 16, 1729	Bishop of Landaff. 1730
52	Edward Cressett, M. A. ³⁵ . .	Installed... Oct. 8, 1736	Bishop of Landaff. 1748
53	Edmund Castle, D. D.	Installed .. March 2, 1748	.....
54	John Egerton, B. L. L. ³⁶ . . .	Installed .. Aug. 7, 1750	Bishop of Bangor. 1756
55	Francis Webber, D. D.	Installed .. July 30, 1756	Died 1771
56	Nathan Wetherell, D. D. ³⁷ . .	Installed .. Nov. 9, 1771	Died 1808
57	William Leigh, LL. D. ³⁸ . . .	Installed.. March 4, 1808	Died 1809
58	George Gretton, D. D. ³⁹ . . .	Installed... April 5, 1809	Died. July 29, 1820
59	Robert James Carr, D. D. ⁴⁰ .	Installed Aug. 1820	Bishop of Chichester 1827
60	Edward Mellish, A. M.	Installed .. July 8, 1827	Died Dec. 1830
61	Edward Grey, D. D.	Installed 1831	Now living.

²⁵ Not mentioned in *Antiquities of Cath.* And Wood, in *Athen. Oxon.* names George Carleton as Dean in 1617.

²⁶ Not mentioned in *Willis*, or *Le Neve*, but described in *The Antiquities* as having exchanged with Montague. See Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* edit. 1815. vol. iii. col. 878. He was Chancellor of Hereford, in 1615 Canon of Windsor, which he exchanged with Montague for this Deanery. Died in Hereford. *Antiq. of Cath.*

²⁷ Chaplain to Prince Henry, afterwards to James I., then to Charles I., Canon Residentiary of Hereford, Rector of Worthing in Shropshire, and of Lanteglos, Cornwall, and Justice of the Peace. Died at Worthing near Cause Castle, Salop, and was buried there. *Willis* gives a long inscription from his tomb. *Survey*, i. 536.

²⁸ *Le Neve* says installed 1634, also *Antiq. of Cath.* In his will he gave five pounds to the Cathedral, and six pounds to the poor of Hereford City, &c.

²⁹ Prebend of Westminster, Minister of St. Faith's, London, in 1633, and Rector of Hertingfordbury, co. Herts. where he was buried. *Willis*.

³⁰ Rector of Kensington, was a celebrated preacher before Parliament, one of the Assembly of Divines, and a Covenanter; one of the clergymen who attended the Earl of Holland on the scaffold, to whom he was distantly related; Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, in 1662; buried at Kensington, where there is a gravestone to his memory. *Faulkner's History, &c. of Kensington*, p. 166.; *Willis*.

³¹ Prebendary of Worcester, Archdeacon of Hereford, Prebendary of Wellington. *Ant. of Cath.* He was Dean of Hereford, Master of Ledbury Hospital, and Rector of Cradley in Herefordshire. Buried near the Altar at Hereford Cathedral. Wood's *Fasti Oxon.* and *Antiquities of the Cath.* 156.

³² Prebendary of Bartonsham, and Vicar of St. Peter's in Hereford; held the Deanery of Hereford in commendam, with the Bishopric of Landaff. *Antiquities of the Cath.*

³³ See account of Peterborough Cathedral.

³⁴ Resigned the Deanery, 1736.

³⁵ Resigned the Deanery, 1748.

³⁶ Son of Bishop Egerton; Bishop of Bangor, 1756; Lichfield, 1768; Durham, 1771; died, 1787.—See Account of Lichfield Cathedral.

³⁷ Head of University Coll. Oxford; Prebendary of Cudlington; Died at Oxford.

³⁸ Never resided at the Deanery, but made considerable repairs to the Deanery House.

³⁹ Elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1776, M.A. 1779, D.D. 1791; promoted to this Deanery through the interest of the Earl of Lonsdale; died at the Deanery House, aged sixty-seven. He was Vicar of Upton Bishop, near Ross, and Canon Residentiary of Hereford. *Gent. Mag.*

⁴⁰ Resigned the Deanery, 1827.

List of Books, Essays, and Prints,

WHICH HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RELATING TO THE

CATHEDRAL OF HEREFORD.

WITH A LIST OF

ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF ITS BISHOPS.

THIS LIST IS SUBJOINED TO GRATIFY THE BIBLIOGRAPHER, THE CRITICAL ANTIQUARY, AND THE ILLUSTRATOR; AS WELL AS TO SHEW, AT ONE VIEW, THE SOURCES WHENCE THE CONTENTS OF THE PRECEDING PAGES HAVE BEEN DERIVED, AND THE FULL TITLES OF THE WORKS REFERRED TO IN THE NOTES.

MANUSCRIPTS, BOOKS, AND ESSAYS.

THE following notice from Bishop Nicholson's "*Historical Library*," edit. 1736, p. 130, contains some information respecting the library and archives:—

"That there were anciently several good old Register Books belonging to this Cathedral, is beyond dispute. Sir *H. Spelman*¹ quotes one of them; and we have heard of several others besides that of Bishop² *Booth*. The library and archives here fell under the like misfortunes, during the ravage of our late days of usurpation, with those of other Cathedral Churches: being made a very improper prey to a fanatical and illiterate army of rebellious blockheads. Amongst these *Silas Taylor* was an officer of a more than ordinary fancy and respect for books and learning; and, having gotten part of the Bishop's Palace³ in his possession, thought it was also convenient to seize as many of the Churches evidences and records, as he could possibly get into his clutches. With these (and many of the like kind from the church of *Worcester*) he troop'd off, upon the happy return of our *old English* government; and near twenty years afterwards, dy'd with some of 'em in his possession at Harwich. His books and papers, together with the few other moveables he left behind him, fell into the hands of his creditors; from whom (if any care was taken to preserve them) it will now be a very difficult matter to retrieve them."

In a volume printed in London in 1720, 8vo. is the following notice:—"In the public library at Oxford amongst Mr. Jones's MS. is one in folio, on vellum, entitled '*Inquisitiones et literę patentēs ad Ecclesiam Herefordensem pertinentes MSS. Jones XXI.*' This was deposited in the library since the publication of Dr. Bernard's Catalogue. In a private hand is a *Collection of the Monuments* in the Cathedral Church, made by Mr. Dingley in 1680, which has preserved some few *inscriptions*; but is remarkable for the fine *draughts of monuments* and the original characters in which the inscriptions are wrote."—Gough's Topography. A list of the same is given in the Appendix to "The Antiquities of the Cathedral Church," &c.

"*Registrum Caroli Booth, Ede. Fox, et Edm. Boneri Episcoporum Hereford,*" ab A. D. 1516 ad A. D. 1539 inclusive, MS. pergam. folio, nuper in bibl. Joannis Moore episc. Eliens. modo in bibl. publ. Cantab.

In Bibl. Cotton MSS. Vitellius, E. ix. *Adami Herefordensis episcopi quędam ad Joannem de rebus quibusdam et controversiis ad ecclesiam suam spectantibus*. Ibid. *Faustina*, B. ii. 33, *appropriationem ecclesię de Lugwarden decano et capitulo Hereford*.

Registrum pervetussum eccl. Cath. Hereford, temp. R. Ed. I. vol. ii. penes præhonorabilem Thomam vicecomitem Weymouth.

In Bibl. Coll. Corp. Christi. Cant. MS. 120, p. 483, *Consuetudines et Statuta Ecclesię Hereford*; p. 516, injunctions given by Queen Elizabeth's Visitors to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

In the "*Valor Ecclesiasticus*," temp. Henry VIII. is a map of the Diocese of Hereford, and some account of the same.

In the "*Reports on the Public Records of the Kingdom*," folio, 1800, published by authority

¹ Glossar. in voce Panagia.

² Hist. Episc. et Dec. London. et Assav.

³ Ath. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 464. See new edition, vol. iii. col. 1175.

of Parliament, is a return from the Registrar of the Cathedral Church and of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, respecting the records of this Cathedral.

In the *British Museum* are some MSS. relating to Hereford Cathedral, its monuments, &c. The following numbers in the Harleian Catalogue point them out:—Nos. 6149, 3043, 23d article has relation to De Bohun.—4826, the Bishops of Hereford.—4768, Family of Cantilupe.—1430, 5th Article, ditto.—595, Episcopal Affairs.—6303, Regulations respecting the Church of Hereford.—3740, Article 12, Disputes between the Dean and Prebendaries.

“*The Life and Gests of Sir Thomas Cantilupe*, Bishop of Hereford, and some time Chancellor of England. Extracted out of the authentic Records of his Canonization as to the most part. *Anonymus*, Matt. Paris, Capgrave, Harpsfield, and others. Collected by R. S. (Qy. Surius) S. I. at Gaut. Small 8vo. 1674. Dedicated to the Duke of Tuscany.”

“Dr. Stukeley saw a book of no little bulk at St. Omer's, containing an account of his miracles.” Gough's “*Topography*,” vol. i. p. 412.

“*The History and Antiquities of the City and Cathedral Church of Hereford*, containing an Account of all the Inscriptions, Epitaphs, &c. upon the Tombs, Monuments, and Gravestones; with Lists of the principal Dignitaries; and an Appendix, consisting of several valuable original Papers,” was published, if not compiled by Dr. Rawlinson. London, 1717, 8vo. (By a notice, in p. 23, of “the present Lord Chancellor,” Harcourt, it is presumed that the volume was printed in 1713, as he was Chancellor only that year.) The Appendix contains the obits of several benefactors to this Cathedral, transcribed from a folio MS. missal secundum usum Hereford, written about the reign of Edward III., and seventy-one charters or grants of lands to this church, from a Bodleian MS. and dated 1510. Some years after it came out it was attacked “in a most ungenerous manner by a member of this church, in a very warm and angry preface to a sermon preached in Landaff Cathedral, fathoming it on Browne Willis, with some uncharitable reflections.” In the account of this Church in his “*Survey of the Cathedrals*,” &c. 1727, p. 500, Mr. Willis disclaims all concern in the book, and gives the author of the sermon a sharp castigation.

The new edition of Dugdale's “*Monasticon Anglicanum*,” vol. vi. by Caley, Ellis, and Bandinel, contains the following *engravings*, drawn and etched by J. Coney:—1. Ground Plan of the Cathedral.—2. View of the West End, copied from Hollar's print.—3. North East View, and 4. An Interior View. The same volume contains some account of the Diocess, See, and Cathedral, notices of the Bishops and Deans, copies of the following deeds, &c.—No. 1. Historia de prima fundatione ejusdem, 1212.—2. Carta regis Edwardi Confessoris, ib.—3. Prædia Episeopatus Heref. temp. R. Willielmi I. ib.—4. Carta R. Henrici I. donat Rad. de Simesi confirmand, 1215.—5. C. Simonis de Cliffords, de Manerio de Hamne, ib.—6. C. Radulphi Heref. episcopi dec. et capitulo vi. ib.—7. C. Walteri de Lasey facta priori et conv. de Crassewell, 1216.—8. C. Prioris de Crassewell, et ejusdem loci fratrum, ib.—9. De dono et concessionibus Petri de Aquablanca Herefordensis episcopi, ib.—10. Nomina maneriorum olim eccl. Cathedr. Heref. spectantium, ib.—11. Carta Will. d'Eureus de Capella de putela, ib.—12. Finis lavatus de advocacione eccl. de Putelego, 1217.—13. Confirmatio Radulphi Murdac, ib.

Tanner's “*Notitia Monastica*” contains references to several authorities relating to the See and Diocess.

Willis's “*History of the Mitred Abbeyes*,” 8vo. 1719, contains measurements of the Cathedral, with names of Bishops buried within it.

In Stukeley's “*Itinerarium Curiosum*,” fol. 1724, Iter. 4, p. 67, is an account of Cantilupe's shrine, the Chapter House, Lady Chapel, and Library.

Lord John Scudamore's *Benefactions to this Cathedral*, are recorded in Gibson's “*View of Door and Holm Lacy*.” London, 1727, 4to.

In Wilkins's “*Concilia Magnæ Britanniae*,” fol. 1737, vol. i. p. 761, Præceptum Regis Henrici III. episcopo Herefordensi contra non residentiam prælatorum.

Browne Willis's “*Survey of the Cathedrals*,” 4to. 1742, contains accounts of the Cathedral, Monuments, Inscriptions, sale of the estates and lands in 1647, 1648, 1649, and 1650, endowment of the Dean and Chapter, notices of the Bishops, Deans, Precentors, Chancellors, Treasurers, Archdeacons, Prebendaries, also an account of the Churches and Chapels in the Diocess, &c. vol. i. p. 499 to 622. PLATES, North Prospect, drawn by W. Merricke and engraved by J. Harris; West Front, ditto ditto.

Leland's “*Itinerary*,” 8vo. 1744, vol. iv. p. 86, of the Cathedral; vol. v. p. 10, vol. vi. p. 75,

of Prestbury; vol. viii. p. 37. 56, nomina episcoporum; p. 41, ex libro martirologii; p. 55, inscriptiones sepulchrales in ecclesia Hereford; p. 57, palætia episcopi Hereford; p. 59, de fundatione.

In Carter's "*Ancient Architecture*," folio, 1795, PL. XLV. Shield from Cantilupe's tomb, LVIII. Stone Seats in the Cathedral, LXXVIII. Spandril on Cantilupe's tomb.

Gough's "*Sepulchral Monuments*," fo. 1796, contains, vol. i. part i. p. LXIX, Chalice, found 1524—p. CXX. Brasses stolen from—p. CI. Brass in Cathedral; vol. i. part ii. p. 18, account of Tombs of Bishops Rainelm and Lozing—p. 32, five Bishops' Monuments alike, Vere, Clyve, Betune, Foliot, and Melun—p. 36, Monument of Giles Bruce (Bp.)—p. 62, Bishop Cantilupe, account of his Tomb, &c.; vol. ii. part i. CCI., Charnel House; part iii. West End rebuilt by Lochard, 115—inscriptions on two Monuments in south transept, 178. 315—Cathedral yard levelled, 325; with the following Plates; Shrine of Cantilupe—Shrine of St. Ethelbert—Chapel of Bishop Stanbury—Figures on the Tomb and Arms—Monument of Bishop Thomas Charlton, 1313—Monument of Sir Richard Pembridge, 1375—Monument of Lewis Charlton, Bishop, 1369—Brasses on Tomb of Bishop Trellick—Monuments of Robert Lozing and Raynelm.

Price's "*Historical Account of the City of Hereford*," 8vo. 1796, contains a South East View of the Cathedral, erroneously called the west; Plan of the Cathedral; Remains of the old Chapter House.

"*Collectious towards the History and Antiquities of the County of Hereford*. By John Duncumb, A. M. vol. i." 1804, Hereford; contain memoirs of the Bishops, from 680 to 1803—accounts of the revenues of the Cathedral, and of monuments, &c. p. 443 to 583; Plates, 1. Five Seals—2. Ancient Front (West)—3. Windows—4. Shrines of Ethelbert and Cantilupe.

In Newcourt's "*Repertorium*," vol. i. p. 452, of the advowson of St. Mary Mounthaw, London, and the Bishop's house near it.

In the "*Beauties of England and Wales*," vol. iv. 8vo. 1805, is an account of the Cathedral, p. 458 to 479, and two Plates; General View—Ruins of the Chapter House.

Malcolm's "*First Impressions*," 8vo. 1807, contain an account of the Cathedral, p. 82 to 109, and two Plates, 1. of Windows—2. North Porch, drawn and etched by the author.

"*The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Hereford*," by J. and H. S. Storer, 8vo. 1815, contains a short account of the Cathedral, and the following nine prints, Ground Plan—South Transept—Interior of Nave—South West View—North West View—Interior North West of Transept—Cloisters—South East End—East End.

George III. Anno 59. An Act to enable the Dean and Chapter of Hereford to discharge certain Debts incurred in repairing the Cathedral Church of Hereford. P. A.

"*The Hereford Guide*; containing a concise History of the City of Hereford, a Description of its public Buildings, Episcopal See, Cathedral, Parochial Churches," &c. by W. J. Rees, M. A. 12mo. 1827, contains a short account of the See, account of the Bishops, &c. history and account of the Cathedral, Bishop's Palace, &c. p. 110 to 173, and a View of the Cathedral engraved on wood.

"*A Brief Inquiry into the ancient and present State of Hereford Cathedral*, with an Attempt to classify its Architecture, and suggestions for its renovation and improvement. By the Rev. Thomas Garbett, M. A." 8vo. 1827, contains remarks on the alterations and present state of the Cathedral, and three plates of windows.

"*A short Description of a portable Shrine (Saint Ethelbert's)*. By the Rev. Thomas Russell, M. A." 8vo. 1830, contains a plate of the shrine, with fac-simile of the inscription—an account of the discovery of Bishop Trellick's coffin, with a plate of the head of his crosier.

PRINTS.

West Front of the Cathedral as it stood in 1724, published in *European Mag.* 1792, 8vo.

In the "*Vetusta Monumenta*," by the Society of Antiquaries, is a View and Plan of the Chapel called *St. Magdalen's*, 1747, folio, vol. i. pl. 49. The same is re-engraved for Gough's edition of "*Camden's Britannia*," vol. ii. folio, 1789.

Four *Views of Hereford*, each taking in the Cathedral, Geo. Powle, del.; James Ross, sc. large 4to. 1778.

North View of the Cathedral, with Spire and Tower, published in the "*Christian's Magazine*," 1784, 8vo.

Interior of the Chapter House, sketched 1784, J. Carter, sc. 1790.—Ditto, in “The Beauties of England and Wales,” T. Hearne del.; J. Roffe, sc. 1803.

In “Hearne and Byrne’s Antiquities,” 1786, is a View of the ruins of the *West End*, &c. of the Cathedral, with an account.

Four Prints of the *Cathedral*, representing the *West Front* before it fell, and view of it in ruins, with the *Nave* and *North West View*, were engraved in aquatint by Middiman and Jukes in 1788 and 1789, from drawings by James Wathen.

View of the *Cathedral* after the spire was taken down, E. Dayes, del.; J. Walker, sc. 4to. 1795, in Copper-plate Magazine.

View of the *Cathedral* from the *North East*, 1811, a large aquatint, from a drawing by J. Buckler.—Ditto, 1816, etched by J. C. Buckler, 4to.

In the *Gentleman’s Magazine* for July, 1824, is a View of the *North Porch*. The same plate published in Malcolm’s “*First Impressions*.”

Vertue engraved a *Seal of the Dean*, two of the *Dean and Chapter* (temp. Hen. III. and later), those of Bishops Bennet and Coke, three of the *Bohun* families, and three others.

N. W. View of the *Cathedral*, with the Western Tower, published by Smith, in Exeter Change, large folio.—The same, published in 4to. J. Harris, fecit.

King engraved a *North View of the Cathedral*, and Hollar both *North and West Views*, for the third volume of the *Monasticon*, which Gough calls “some of his worst.”

In Grose’s *Antiquities of England and Wales* is a View, with an account of the *Chapter House*. Engraved by Sparrow.

View of the *East Window of the Cathedral*, painted by Bachler. E. W. Gill, del.; on stone by L. Haghe. Small folio, published by W. H. Vale, Hereford.

“*Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Herefordensis Prospectus Occidentalis*,” large print.

In the *Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet* are the following engravings, *Shrine of Bishop Cantilupe*—*Shrine of St. Ethelbert*—*Back of ditto*—*Crosier of Bishop Trellick*.

ACCOUNTS OF BISHOPS.

Godwin in his “*Catalogue of Bishops*,” small 4to. 1615, gives short Memoirs of the Bishops from 680 to 1602.

In “*De Præsulibus*,” by Godwin and Richardson, fol. 1742, these accounts are continued to 1723.

Le Neve’s “*Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*,” fol. 1716, contains lists, with short accounts of the Bishops, Deans, Prebendaries, &c. up to 1713.

Willis’s “*Survey of the Cathedrals*,” 4to. 1742, contains a list, with Memoirs of the Bishops, Deans, Prebendaries, &c. up to that time.

“*The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Hereford*,” 8vo. 1717, gives lists of the Bishops, Deans, Treasurers, Archdeacons, &c. to 1712.

PORTRAITS OF BISHOPS.

1538 EDMUND BONNER whipping Thomas Henshawe, a wood print, in the first edition of Fox’s “*Acts and Monuments*,” p. 2043. *Granger. Bromley.*

1617 FRANCIS GODWIN:—half sh. *Vertue*, sc. 1742, engraved for “*De Præsulibus*.”

1633 WILLIAM JUXON:—“From a painting at Longleat, 8vo. *Granger.* In the set of Loyalists, *G. Vertue*, sc. *Bromley.* In Lord Clarendon’s “*History*,” 8vo. *Vertue*, sc. *Bromley.*

1634 MATTHEW WREN:—*G. Vander Gucht*, half sh., engraved for the “*Parentalia*.” *Granger. Bromley.* A satirical print in “*Wren’s Anatomy*,” 4to. *Bromley.*

1660 NICHOLAS MONK:—*Jos. Nutting*, sc., small, with others. *Granger. Bromley.*

1712 PHILIP BISSE, folio, *Thomas Hill*, p.; *G. Vertue*, sc. *Noble. Bromley.*

1721 BENJAMIN HOADLEY:—Sitting in robes, sh. *W. Hogarth*, p.; *B. Baron*, sc. 1743. *Bromley.* Prefixed to his “*Works*,” 1773, fol.; *N. Hone*, p.; *J. Basire*, sc. 1772. *Bromley.* Oval, in a canonical habit; *J. Faber*, sc. *Bromley.* Large folio; *G. Vertue*, sc. *Bromley.*

1738 JOHN BUTLER:—Prefixed to a volume of Sermons, *Ætat* 82; *Hall*, pinx.; *Simon*, sc. Another, in *Christian’s Magazine*, as Bishop of Oxford, 8vo. 1783.

List of Prints, ILLUSTRATIVE OF HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.

Plates.	Subjects.	Drawn by	Engraved by	Inscribed to	Described.
I.	Ground Plan, and Plans of Parts.....	T. H. Clarke..	R. Rouse	37, 38.
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III.	North Porch, North Transept, &c.....	W. H. Bartlett	J. Le Keux...	Rev. John Clintton, D.D.	42, 43.
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V.	View behind the Altar	W. H. Bartlett	J. Le Keux...	Ben. Biddnlph, Esq.....	44. 51.
VI.	Part of North Transept, Tower, &c.	W. H. Bartlett	R. Sands.....	Rev. H. H. Morgan, B.D.	43.
VII.	East End	W. H. Bartlett	W. Taylor ...	{ Rev. Thomas Un- } { derwood, M. A. }	44.
VIII.	Lady Chapel, Compartment North Side, } with Section of the East End.....	T. H. Clarke...	G. Gladwin ..	.....	52.
IX.	Section East End, Lady Chapel and Crypt	T. H. Clarke...	J. Le Keux...	Edward Haycock, Esq.	52.
X.	Compartments of Choir, Interior and } Exterior, North Side	T. H. Clarke...	J. Le Keux...	.....	42. 44. 47.
XI.	Section through Tower and Transept, } North to South	T. H. Clarke...	J. Le Keux...	William Tite, Esq.	43. 49. 50.
XII.	View in the North Transept	T. H. Clarke...	J. Le Keux...	The Rev. John Jones...	50. 56.
XIII.	South Aisle, Monument of Bishop Mayo, &c.	W. H. Bartlett	W. Woolnoth	{ Rev. Newton D. H. } { Newton, A. B. }	48. 51.
XIV.	Cantelupe's Shrine (figured XV.).....	W. H. Bartlett	J. Le Keux...	{ The Lord Bishop of } { Hereford. }	56.
XV.	Monument in the North Wall of the } Lady Chapel (Title)	T. H. Clarke...	J. Le Keux...	{ The Rev. Henry } { Lee Warner }	52.
XVI.	Windows at N. E. end, Lady Chapel	W. H. Bartlett	J. Le Keux...	Sir E. S. Stanhope, Bt.	52.
XVII.	View of Monuments in the South Aisle } of the Choir (Wood Cut)	W. H. Bartlett	S. Williams..	60.

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Henry III.	Aquablanca	1240.....	{ Lady Chapel	VII. VIII. IX.
Henry III.	Bruce	{ 1200 } { 1216 }	Clerestory of the Choir	42. 44. 47 ...	X.
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			{ Cantelupe's Shrine	19	XIV.
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